密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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THE ALLEGED BRITISH LOAN TO CHANG TSO-LING

THE *Japan Chronicle*, British newspaper published in Kobe, displays curiosity to the extent of more than two columns of type, regarding the origin of the recent report of an alleged British loan to Chang Tso-ling, and places the blame on the Japanese *Toho* and *Rengo* news services. The *Chronicle* is perfectly correct in placing the blame for the *circulation* of the report on the Japanese news services, but the long discussion has not brought to light the origin of the report, which is the important thing. The report was started in both Shanghai and Tientsin early this month and stated that a combine of British merchants and bankers was contemplating a loan ranging from five to fifty million dollars to the Chang Tso-ling-Sun Chuan-fang combination for the purpose of enabling the Northern militarists to defeat the Canton "reds." Among the British firms mentioned were the Chartered Bank, the British-American Tobacco Company and the Kailan Mining Administration. In view of the fact that the report has been denied officially by the British legation in Peking, the British embassy in Tokyo, the British chambers of commerce in Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow, by Sir Francis Aglen, British Inspector-General of the Chinese Customs and by the British firms themselves, it is to be assumed that there is nothing to the report. Hence there can be no objection to a little sleuthing on our own account. In the first place it is quite possible that the story was fabricated by the Koumintang propagandists for the purpose of discrediting the Northern militarists, there being no better way in these modern days in China of putting a Chinese militarist or politician in bad with the Chinese people, than by circulating a report that such and such an individual is being subsidized by some foreign interest. Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan, former tupan of Kiangsu, was thoroughly discredited in the fall of 1924 by a story circulated by his enemies in Chekiang that Chi had negotiated a large loan with a certain British company, and in addition to this, Marshal Wu Pei-fu has had similar stories circulated about him for years. And of course we do not wish to omit Chang Tso-ling who is supposed to be continuously in the pay of the Japanese, a report which Chang himself verified to a certain extent recently when he publicly thanked the Japanese governor of the Kwantung Leased Area for assistance rendered in connection with the suppression of the Kuo Sung-lien rebellion. The Cantonese have, of course, accepted material assistance from the Russians, but this seems to be thoroughly legitimate to the Nationalist propagandists, because Russia 'is on a plane of equality through having cancelled her unequal treaties.'

BUT TO GET BACK to the recent allegations of contemplated financial support on the part of the British toward Chang Tso-ling, we are of opinion that the truth might be disclosed if one cared to dig deeply enough into the negotiations which preceded the recent Tientsin military conference called by Chang Tso-ling and participated in by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang and the other Northern militarists for the purpose of uniting the Northerners in a campaign against the Cantonese. Sometime ago we called attention to what looked like a concerted plan on the part of certain foreigners in central and north China to frighten everybody to death over the alleged 'Bolshevik' menace to China, the said Bolsheviks, of course, being the Cantonese Nationalists who at that time had just captured Hankow. General Sutton, retired British army officer, employed in an advisory and technical capacity by Chang Tso ting came out with a broadside which was circulated by all of the British papers in China and also sent abroad, calling attention to the 'red wave' which was sweeping up from Canton into the Yangtsze Valley. Then about the same time, Putnam Weale, another Briton once attached to Chang Tso-ling and who has served as an adviser in Peking for much of his life, came out with a story that the advance of the Kuomintang into the Yangtsze Valley was nothing more nor less than a repetition of the Taiping Rebellion of the middle of the last century which plunged China into bloodshed for a dozen years. The real incentive of this propagands was to frighten the Powers, or at least foreign interests into financing the Peking Government, otherwise Chang Tso-ling and his associates in the war against the South. Just previously to this Mr. MacMurray, American Minister had killed one $15,000,000 loan proposal based on the Customs surplus, which was being promoted by Dr. Wellington Koo, who was then Minister of Finance. But the Peking propagandists were not discouraged and framed another plan, the whole thing being timed for Sir Francis Aglen's return from London. Pan Fu, who as acting Minister of Finance during the Anfu regime several years ago had helped negotiate the Nishihara loans, was again made Minister of Finance in the present Cabinet and everything was ready apparently to float another large loan on the Customs surplus. But for some reason the Powers failed to become frightened at the 'Bolshevik scarce' and the whole thing fell flat, as a result of which, Chang Tso-ling, Pan Fu, and the rest of the military clique in the North, have had to fall back on the old method of financing their war by floating worthless paper currency, a futile method as Chang Tso-ling knows from his sad experience with the 'fengpiao.' It is unfortunate that a number of British firms were embarassed through having their names linked with the story of the loan allegations which were circulated by the Japanese news agencies, but the story was a natural outcome of the far-fetched scheme of the foreign propagandists in Peking to bluff the world into supporting the Northern militarists against the Southerners by using the rather thread-bare ghost of a 'Bolshevik menace.'

(*Japan Chronicle please copy*)

"FORTUNATELY, NO FOREIGN LIVES WERE LOST"

EARLY ON SUNDAY morning, December 12, the steamer "Lienshing" belonging to the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, struck a rock about forty miles outside of the Shanghai harbor and was wrecked. According to all accounts of the accident the officers and crew of the ship exerted every possible effort to save the lives of passengers but despite their efforts, some forty Chinese were drowned, the foreign passengers all being saved. The Chinese lost their lives, apparently, through the capsizing of a life boat, an unavoidable accident, hence no possible blame can be attached to the ship's officers for the loss of Chinese lives, rather, they are to be praised most highly for their heroic efforts to save the lives of the unfortunate Chinese who were thrown into the sea. But while no possible criticism can be made of the foreign officers of the ship, it is unfortunate that the same thing cannot be said of the reports of the accident which appeared in at least two of the Shanghai newspapers. What we have in mind particularly, were the headlines appearing in the *North-China Daily News* on December 13 and in *The China Press* on December 14, both of which exhibited the so-called foreign 'superiority complex' in exaggerated degree. To take the headline in the *North-China Daily News* first, the following phrases appeared, "FOREIGN PASSENGERS AND OFFICERS SAFE: SOME CHINESE UNHAPPILY LOST." Then a little further down in the first paragraph in boldface type, the statement was repeated, "ALL FOREIGN PASSENGERS AND OFFICERS WERE SAVED, BUT A LIFEBOAT UPSET AND A NUMBER OF CHINESE WERE DROWNED." Fortunately, these phrases did not appear in the large type of the first line of the heading, so were not so striking as the particularly objectionable heading in bold black type which appeared in *The China Press* as follows: "STEAMER LIENSHING IS TOTAL LOSS; FOREIGN PASSENGERS ARE SAVED." There it was presented in all its nakedness, and ugliness the important fact that "*all foreigners were saved.*" Nothing else mattered!

SUCH EXHIBITIONS of superiority and snobbishness on the part of the foreign press lends force to the oft-made charge that the foreign newspapers, or at least some of them, are more responsible for ill-feeling between Chinese and foreigners than any other single element of Sino-foreign contact in this part of the world. From the standpoint of the *North-China Daily News*, we have no particular complaint since the proprietors of that newspaper frankly favor and support the principle of Western superiority and are honest about it. When one sees an editorial in the senior British newspaper in China pertaining to some phase of Sino-foreign relations, it is not necessary to read the editorial in order to understand what line of argument the editor will follow. It is known beforehand! Chinese readers of the foreign press may not agree with the editorials in the *North-China Daily News*, but they respect the editor of the paper for expressing frankly what he thinks. But from the standpoint of *The China Press*, the situation is different. This newspaper was founded as an American organ and as long as Americans controlled its editorial policy it followed a liberal or sympathetic attitude toward Chinese aspirations; in other words the paper expressed as well as it could the liberal American policy toward China as indicated in such American official actions as the Open Door Policy, the return of the Boxer Indemnity, the refusal to ratify the Versailles Treaty containing the Shantung clause, the action of the Washington Conference in attempting to assist China toward the attainment of her national aspirations of territorial, political and administrative integrity and so on. But shortly following the close of the World War the controlling stock interest in *The China Press* was secretly purchased by one Edward Ezra, a British jew

who had amassed a fortune in the opium business and at the time was head of the so-called Shanghai 'Opium Combine.' According to disclosures a few months ago in the United States Court here, *The China Press* was shown to be owned to the extent of 95 percent of its shares by the Ezra Estate, a British corporate entity which is heavily mortgaged to a British bank. From the standpoint of editorial control the paper is managed by a brother of Mrs. Ezra, one Arthur Sopher by name, who, according to his own admiss on in the U. S. Court is a French protege.

THERE IS of course no legal objection to the ownership of an American newspaper by a British corporation or to the management of an American newspaper by a French protege, since the laws of the state of Delaware, where the paper is registered make no provision for limiting the ownership of Delaware corporations to American citizens. However, the State Department which does have regard for the way in which American corporations are owned and managed abroad, has refused to permit *The China Press* to be registered as an American concern at the local American consulate. Yet notwithstanding the action of the State Department in refusing consular registration, there are doubtless many persons, especially Chinese who still look upon the paper as an American organ, hence the damage to American interests in China through the publication of such things as the headline referred to in the foregoing. Recently a prominent Chinese educator connected with one of the large universities in Central China wrote to an American friend in Shanghai asking for an explanation regarding certain editorial statements pertaining to American policy which had appeared in recent issues of *The China Press*. The Chinese, who was an American returned student, could not understand how such statements could appear in an American newspaper. The American of course wrote back explaining the curious status of the ownership and editorial management of the so-called American paper, but the damage had already been done. And in addition to the damage to Chinese-American relations, there is the equally serious menace to friendly Anglo-American relations in this part of the world through the non-American ownership of the 'American' paper. It is vital to British interests in this part of the world that Britons should be correctly informed regarding American reactions toward happenings of international significance in the Far East but when they turn to the 'American' paper for enlightenment, what do they find? Editorials and news articles, of course, but what nationalist sentiment do they express—the sentiments of Americans? ASSUREDLY NOT! And in view of the ownership of the paper by a British estate, which is mortgaged to a British bank and managed by a French protege, we leave it to the best guesser to determine what motivates the policy. CERTAINLY IT IS NOT AMERICAN INTERESTS! Hence, to refer back to the headline pertaining to the loss of Chinese lives on the "Lienshing" which appeared in *The China Press* and which inspired this discussion, this sort of mental attitude toward the unfortunate Chinese who were drowned, is assuredly not an indication or expression of American sentiment, toward the Chinese people.

THE PASSING OF PEKING AS CHINA'S CAPITAL

IT ALWAYS was a favorite slogan of such well known Chinese republican leaders as Sun Yat-sen, Wu Ting-fang and Tong Shao-yi, that nothing good could ever come out of Peking, Dr. Wu being responsible for the statement that there was something about Peking's atmosphere that changed the mental attitude and character of every man, Chinese or foreign, who went to live within the walls of the old Imperial City. Therefore, it is to be assumed, that in view of the practical control of most of China by the Kuomintang or Nationalist Party, that Peking's days as the Capital of China are distinctly numbered. Practically all of the officials of the Nationalist Government are now in Hankow and it is rumored that the official declaration making Wuchang the Capital of China will be forthcoming on January 1. The old saying that coming events cast their shadows before, seems to be applicable in the present situation for a recent survey of Peking places the present population at only 913,000, of which number some 275,000 are Manchu 'bannermen' or military guards of the former emperor, now objects of charity. As a matter of fact Peking's population has been going down steadily for many years, so that it is quite possible that in a few years more Peking will be of no particular significance except as a place for the tourist to visit. Thus do the mighty fall and the trend of events relegate another famous capital city to the scrap-heap. Some have hoped that the extension of the Peking-Suiyuan Railway across Mongolia, possibly to link up with the Trans-Siberian Railway might revive Peking as a commercial city, but even this hasn't much foundation, for Tientsin would benefit by this more than would Peking. The facts are that Peking, once the greatest city in Asia, is doomed unless something can be substituted in place of politics which has constituted Peking's chief source of livlihood for so many centuries.

VIEWED historically, there is nothing new in this present move to change the capital from Peking to a more centrally located point in the Yangtsze Valley. Even within the memory of many present foreign residents of China, Nanking, was for a time the Capital, following the formation of the Republic. But actually Peking has been the capital of China since 1644, the beginning of the Manchu regime. Before that, however, Nanking was the capital of the Mings beginning in 1368. According to a recent account by the *United Press*, Peking was built in its present form by the founder of the Mongol dynasty, but before that many other cities of China had the honor of being the capital such as Hangchow, Kaifengfu, Nanking, Liaoyang, Sianfu and many other places which have crumbled into dust. We have no desire to create panic in the Peking real estate market, but we can't help quoting a recent statement of one of the supporters of the Nationalist cause that "in ten years Peking will be a half-forgotten provincial village." Therefore Peking diplomats and propagandists have no cause for claiming they have not been warned. As a matter of fact a search through the files of the Shanghai newspapers during 1911 and 1912 will show several interviews with Sun Yat-sen, giving arguments why the capital of China should be removed from Peking to the Yangtsze Valley. Nobody listened to Dr. Sun then, but everybody is listening to the Nationalists these days, even the new British Minister to China, and according to report the American and Japanese Ministers also have their 'ears to the ground.' As a matter of fact Canton is now having its little joke on the Powers who are being repaid for their lack of attention to what has been going on in the South for so many years. It is not for us to advise Peking diplomats, but we can't help telling them they had better wake up or they will be complete by buried in Gobi dust.

Canton's Promise and Performance

BY CHARLES DAILEY

AMONG the items in the proclamation issued by Chiang Kai-Shek, generalissimo of the Cantonese Nationalist Army, in formally taking over Kiangsi province, and stated also in interviews he gave at the time were these:

"We shall give to the people liberty of assembly, liberty of speech, liberty of the press, liberty in place of residence and liberty of creed. * * * We shall control all missionary institutions. * * * The military shall not commandeer labor for the transport of munitions and soldiers will not be permitted to quarter in residences or schools." How difficult it is to put these statements into affect, is best illustrated by a letter received from a Roman Catholic priest in Kiangsi province. He writes:

"Our new rulers declare themselves entirely opposed to foreign nations and to Christianity. Ten residences (I mean those which are generally included in the mission compounds) are occupied by the soldiers. Two churches are converted into stables and the Cathedral in Nanchang is used as a Bolshevik hall, where the new doctrine is dispensed twice a week to 2,000 hearers.

Kuling Still Enjoys Immunity

There may be a reason for the immunity which Kiukiang at present enjoys, for a patrol of bluejackets from the British destroyer Wivern lying off Kiukiang has been sent ashore, and the Americans and Japanese also have a warship there.

Let us turn to another missionary, an American Methodist. From him it is learned that the mission properties in Tehan, about midway on the railway between Kiukiang and Nanchang, and in Nanchang, including the hospital, have been occupied in whole or in part by troops. Hence it is apparent that Chiang Kai-Shek either is insincere or has no control over his troops. Liberty of creed no longer is possible and even the churches are turned into stables and the residences of the missionaries into barracks.

From observation over the period of two months that I have been on the upper Yangtze watching the fighting and the capture of new territory by the Cantonese, and from actual admission in some cases, I have found that the military and the civil officials of the Kuomintang are entirely under the domination of the radical and so-called labor element, which is dominated by the Russian Bolshevists who follow the advance of the armies. The Soviet Consul General in Hankow and all his assistants, together with a considerable and fast-growing army of workers, are openly active in the effort to Bolshevize the Wu-Han centre, and from reports received the same conditions obtain in other occupied territory. Changsha and Ichang are the two latest centres of their activities.

The Moscow government has gone so far as to declare boldly to the Cantonese government that it will refuse further financial aid unless the political department of the Kuomintang is granted a free hand. And in every one of the demands that have been made by the workers who now grip the Upper Yangtze in a series of strikes the long list of holidays prescribed includes November 7, the anniversary of the Russian revolution. Other specified holidays are National Humiliation Day, (the anniversary of Japan's Twenty-one Demands) and National Disgrace Day, the date on which the Boxer Treaty was signed. These two latter are but studied insults to the foreigner.

The published interviews which Chiang Kai-Shek gave to the foreign press in Kiukiang and Nanchang were on the whole correct synopsis of what he said, although delivered through the tedious medium of an interpreter. In order to make sure that he was not misquoted, not having a knowledge of Chinese, I obtained a carefully prepared signed statement from General Chiang and have had it translated. It is somewhat lengthy, but because of the direct attacks on the foreigners and the long promises made in behalf of the Chinese people I believe most of it is worth publishing.

Chiang Kai-Shek's Views

"The Imperialists," said General Chiang, "seeing the opportunity of control of our financial arteries, are making desperate efforts to satisfy themselves and to lengthen the duration of their hold. Their efforts in developing their special privileges are various and oppressive, both legally and civilly as well as financially. As a result treaty ports have been opened and foreign settlements have been established; the rates of our Customs tariff have been dictated and finally unequal treaties have been forced upon China, whose purchasing power has been used for the disposition of the overproduction of the foreign manufacturers, while at the same time buying in China needed raw materials. Economically, China is the market of the Imperialists.

"In order to restrain the development of our own industry the Imperialists stand at the back of the Chinese militarists, and thus are the cause of the incessant civil wars in China, which strife gives opportunity for their own trade to survive. On the other hand, all the militarists, having monarchial ideas, obey the orders of the Imperialists and force upon the Chinese great sacrifices regardless of the fate of the people and their national struggle for freedom.

"They encouraged Yuan Shih-Kai to proclain himself Emperor, abetted Chang Hsun in the restoration of the Manchus, supported Feng Kuo-Chang and Hsu Hsi-Chang in their disregard of the Constitution and supported Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-Fu in their theft of the Presidency. All these incidents present China to the world as being in a hopeless state of feudelism and politically in the grip of the foreign powers.

"To Crush the Imperialists"

"The only aim of the National Revolution is to crush all that pertains to Imperialism and Militarism and at the same time to establish an independent and free nation, so as to improve the advantages of both the nation and the people. This was also the doctrine of our leader, Sun Yat-Sen, from the beginning to the end of his precious life, and also the declaration of the first and second National Conventions, and it is my personal desire as well.

As I have already said, the Imperialists and Militarists are co-workers. To accomplish the success of the present revolution the first necessity is to get rid of Imperialism once and for all. Thus the success of this effort rests entirely upon the efforts of the community. This is the reason why Sun Yat-Sen, even in the eventide of his life, worked so hard to facilitate the Northern expedition, not only to get rid of Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-Fu, but also to assure himself that they never should return to power again.

"In his last declaration regarding the Northern expedition Dr. Sun clearly stated that when he had won the day he would utilize all the power and influence the revolutionary government might possess first to put an end to all the opposing forces within the national boundaries so that the people could enjoy true liberty and have a government 'of the people, by the people and for the people.' Then turning to the foreign powers all the unequal treaties would be considered as invalid and new and mutual covenants made in lieu thereof. Then our nation would be on the same footing with any other in the world and stand on the same level. Thus all the following articles could be introduced before the nation:

"(1) Having obtained the same footing internationally, then China could have full development of its producing force and attain a strong financial basis.

"(2) Improvement of the national industry would better the farmers and laborers and make it possible for them to enjoy a better life.

"(3) Full enlargement of the producing force would make possible for labor to enjoy the opportunity of improving its own living standard and as a result bring the laborers into closer communion with their fellows.

"(4) With both agriculture and industry improved the purchasing power of the farmers and laborers automatically would increase and thus open the channel for the further enlargement of commerce.

"(5) The proposals of both education and civilization will not be allowed to become empty talk, as the economic improvement will result in a demand for a higher grade of knowledge; and with the increase of the national wealth through industry will come the opportunity for the raising of enormous funds for both education and civilization, and naturally the unemployment of the uneducated class will be solved.

"(6) As a result of the cancellation of the unequal treaties uniform civil laws will be applied to all parts of China. As soon as extraterritoriality and foreign concessions are abolished all the opposing forces of Nationalist China will lose their strongholds.

"To crush Militarism and Imperialism is our only aim. That is fundamentally necessary in order to enhance the national common good. Therefore, having before me all the time the poor condition of our peoples' living and the international attitude in despising us, and having been ordered both by the Party Executive and the Government, and being trusted by all our co-workers I am now making an expedition to the North with the sole aim of crushing Militarism and Imperialism.

"I hope it will not be thought that the present expedition is like those of all previous struggles, which aimed at power and property. We are making this Northern expedition

solely for the purpose of applying the Three Principles of Dr. Sun. Wherever we place our feet I shall faithfully carry out with all my heart and soul all the necessary work for the common good of the people. Basing upon the will of Dr. Sun and the mottoes of our party I propose the following steps, to be put immediately into action:

"First, as soon as military affairs are settled, a preliminary to the Peoples' National Conference will be called and when the actual conference is brought about then all the national affairs will be settled and one strong government for China will be established.

"Second, Regarding the foreign Powers, we shall nullify all the unequal and unfair treaties and negotiate instead treaties of mutual respect, so as to bring us on an equal footing with the rest of the world and on a level with all World Powers.

"Third, we shall cause the withdrawal of all foreign armies quartered on Chinese soil and all foreign navies loafing in Chinese waters.

"Fourth, Consular jurisdiction will be deprived all nations now enjoying that privilege in this country.

"Fifth, we shall take back in the name of China all the ports leased to foreigners.

"Sixth, we shall fix our own Custom Tariff rates.

"Seventh, we shall control all missionary institutions.

"Eighth, no citizen of another nation will be permitted to own property, open banks or issue banknotes in China unless sanctioned by the government.

"So much for our foreign programme and the recovery of our sovereign rights. Now as to affairs relating solely to the people of China our programme is even longer.

"First, we shall establish a pure and honest government. We shall get rid of all dishonest officials and government employees. We shall clear out all the present secret intrigues.

"Second, we shall grant to the people the liberty of assembly, the liberty of speech; we shall grant liberty of the press, liberty in settling (place of residence) and liberty of creed.

"Third, we shall unify all the financial income and abolish the likin.

"Fourth, we shall cancel all the taxes at present annexed to the land tax and all other improper taxes. No advance payments shall be collected on the land tax and no contribution squeezed from the poor people for military supply." (The word "poor" is in the Chinese text, and this seems to leave the door open for a capital levy.)

"Fifth, all the land tax in famine areas shall be remitted, and the unpaid taxes as well. A limit shall be placed on interest on loans made on real estate security.

"Sixth, we shall forbid absolutely the planting, transportation and merchandising of opium.

"Seventh, we shall expedite co-operation between the people and the National troops. Troops shall not seize people" (commandeer labor) "for transporting munitions and troops will not be permitted to quarter in residences or schools.

"Eighth, we shall rearrange all national and provincial properties and shall assist in the development of industry.

"Ninth, the government will do its best to raise funds for famine relief, will arbitrate the price of rice and reserve the right to confiscate the property of those opposing relief of distressed people.

"Tenth, we shall support all organizations of farmers, of laborers and of merchants and promote their enlargement. We shall remove all hindrances to such organizations.

"Eleventh, we shall arrange in any provinces where no military functions are performed the organization of systems of self-government as directed in Dr. Sun's 'Principle of Country Establishment.' The provincial governor shall be elected by and among the people and the county magistrates as well. Each town shall have its own controlling organization. The people shall be free to call meetings such as Town, County or Provincial meetings to supervise their respective governments.

"Twelfth, we shall reorganize the farming districts and the cultivation of the soil. We shall fix a maximum rate for land rentals and improve the living standard of the farmer.

"Thirteenth, we shall devise labor laws, factory laws and labor organization regulations. We shall fix a minimum wage. We shall prohibit the cruel treatment" (exploitation) "of labor by either Chinese or foreign factory owners. We shall improve factory sanitation and specially protect both unmatured and women workers.

"Fourteenth, we shall assign special funds for national education and these particular funds shall be used for no other purpose. Tuition is to be reduced and the pay of primary teachers increased.

"Fifteenth, we shall raise the living standard of the soldiers and increase the discipline. Part of the proceeds of confiscated enemy property shall be distributed among the old, weak and wounded soldiers as retirement allowances.

"Sixteenth, we shall fix the salary rate for all the lower employees of national, executive and educational bureaux and shall permit them to form associations.

"Seventeenth, we shall elevate the rights of women to the same level as the men. Women shall have the right of suffrage and of election to office.

"Eighteenth, we shall compile careful statistics of population. We shall have the land surveyed and the boundaries well defined. We shall organize town guards so that each community may have its own local protection. We shall improve the highways in each district. We shall devise systems of flood control. We shall begin afforestation. We shall unify the monetary currency and prohibit the over-issuance of bank notes.

"And nineteenth, the government will give financial aid in the erection of factories and seek to improve both production and consumption.

"Now, though our armies have occupied Wuchang and Hankow and have gained a strong footing on the Yangtze, we have broken but one of the many planks of Imperialism and curtailed only a very small part of Militarism, such as Wu Pei-fu. Do not think that we believe we have completely won the day. We are devoting our utmost energies to urging our countrymen to assemble themselves under the flag of the Revolution, to be directed by the principles of the Kuomintang and to organize themselves as a solid part of the Revolution under the flag of the white sun on a blue sky. We are urging all those who have not yet been brought under that color not to hesitate to organize and to work secretly so as to bring into effect their Providential duty to the nation. Only by such organization can the success of the Revolution be assured and the defeat of Imperialism and Militarism accomplished."

This then is the carefully thought out statement of the generalissimo of the National Revolutionist Party. In brief it outlines a programme in four phases as affecting the foreigner—First the creation of a government "of the people, by the people and for the people," second the abolition of the unequal treaties, third, the recapture of the concessions and the abolition of extraterritoriality and fourth the negotiation thereafter of treaties on the basis of equality. It sounds Populistic yet may lead to war. But the worst danger is that the Soviet—aided radicals will assume control and make the programme Bolshevistic, which would lead to greater war. Certain it is that Chiang Kai-shek, sometimes called the Roosevelt of China, is unable to enforce even among his troops, some of the planks of his platform. The Kiangsi priest's letter shows convincingly there is neither freedom of creed nor sanctity from military occupation of residences or schools. Chiang Kai-shek is powerless even in Nanchang, where he plans new battles as I write this.

Hankow, Dec. 20, 1926.

"Can't be Free Until Rope is Removed"

Editor, The China Weekly Review:

Sir,-I have just finished reading the recent issues of The Review, and still I feel uneasy in my mind. Many of your articles are of a one-sided nature and do not go deeply into the fundamental problems, for example, one article dealing with industrial development granted that the present Chinese tariff system is ridiculous, and said that revision must come sooner or later. Why not immediately?

Many writers blame China for not having a government. Yes, there is no government in the North, but what is the reason? The answer is "Too much foreign intervention and too much injustice on the part of the Powers." We are tied down by the 'Unequal Treaties,' and we can't be free to develop China until the rope is removed. Therefore we must keep on fighting hard, but we hate to be misunderstood. We honor such men as Senator Borah who seems to sense the real cause of our troubles and is trying to help us.

"A Revolutionary"

Headquarters, Nationalist

Army, Canton. Dec. 12, 1926,

The New Strong Man of China

BY LEWIS S. GANNETT

(New York Times, Sunday Magazine)

CHINA has a new strong man, a new conquering general. The old names fade, and out of the South comes, almost unheralded, Chiang Kai-shek, leader of revolutionary Canton's armies. In less than three months, starting from the isolated province of Canton, down toward the Equator where oranges grow, he has led his little army a thousand miles to the north, across mountain passes that have no railway and hardly any road; wiped out Wu Pei-fu, who had been one of China's big men for five years, and captured Hankow and Wuchang, the great industrial cities in the heart of China. Today he is master of half of China. In all the long centuries of Chinese history there is no parallel for this amazing series of sudden victories.

The first and most extraordinary thing about Chiang Kai-shek, as a Chinese military leader, is that he would refuse to accept any interpretation of his successes in terms of his own character. He represents a party, and his Kuomintang soldiers, trained in a school of politics as well as in a military academy, are like nothing else in China. When I asked him what he thought of Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian General whose Northwestern army flirts with the Nationalists in the South, he answered: "You cannot tell anything about an army by looking at its General. You must look into it, and see what kind of men makes up the ranks." I doubt whether such an answer would have occurred to any other of China's thousand generals.

A Modest General

If you go to see Chang Tso-lin, the war lord of Manchuria and Peking, he will receive you like a king, dressed in fine robes, in a throne room hung with tiger skins; Wu Pei-fu affects the part of the genial classical scholar (always a sympathetic role in China) and lives surrounded by friends and underlings. Sun Chaun-fang receives visitors in a magnificent yamen in Nanking with bugles blowing. Six lines of soldiers were drawn up at salute to greet us when, with the American Consul, I called on Sun, and all was pomp and ceremony. When I went to see Chiang Kai-shek in Canton I presented my card at the door of an inconspicuous twostory modern dwelling house; the boy studied it and silently pointed upstairs. At the top of the stairs I met a pleasant-looking young man in an officer's uniform without distinguishing marks of rank.

"Where Chiang Kai-shek?" I asked in simplified English.

"Yes, Chiang Kai-shek," the young man replied.

"Where, where Chiang Kai-shek?" I repeated, puzzled.

The young man pointed to a bedroom; I entered and sat down. A moment later Chen Tsu-yen, a former Lehigh University student, came in and explained that the pleasant young officer was the Commander-in-Chief himself. The bare bedroom was his; it was also his workroom. The inevitable tea appeared, also a plate of hard candies, and another of exceedingly stale rice cakes. The General ate nothing, and instead of tea he sipped hot water. Most of the time he sat erect, his folded hands on the table before him. There was no bombast about him, hardly any gesture, but he had a quiet dignity, and—a quality rare in Chinese, rare enough anywhere—he smiled as he spoke. A tall, slight man under 40, there was nothing in his appearance to mark him as a leader of men; his high forehead, which seemed higher because of his close-cropped head, his delicate features and small-boned hands seemed rather to indicate the scholar-type.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the New 'Strong' Man of China.

I asked him, when we began our interview, for a short autobiography, and he wrote it out as the interpreter translated his remarks into English. But it looked very brief in Chinese characters, and the interpreter reduced it to this simple chronicle: "Born in Chekiang Province educated at Paotingfu Military Academy and in Japan, with Sun Yat-sen since the revolution." Later, I gleaned a few facts to fill the chinks. He was born in 1888 in a tiny village near Feng-wha; his father died when he was a baby, and his mother brought him up among her relatives, who were Ningpo tradesmen. In 1906 he won one of the forty Chekiang scholarships to the new national military academy, where the decaying Manchu dynasty was trying too late, to build a modern Western-style army. A year later his instructors sent him on to study further in Japan. Those were the days, just after the Russo-Japanese War, when thousands of Chinese crossed the Yellow Sea to study in Nippon; they still counted the Mikado's people as brothers, of their own race.

The revolution of 1911 called him home, with others of China's young enthusiasts. The republic gave him command of a brigade of Shanghai troops, and for a time he drilled them conscientiously. But he lost interest, and for two years he lived the life of a typical old-style Chinese officer. He drank, he gamed, he frequented sing-song houses; sometimes he would be away for weeks. Those were disillusioning days for ardent young men; Yuan Shih-kai was molding the republic into something very like a new monarchy. Leader of vain revolutionary movements for decades, Sun Yat-sen, Yuan's predecessor in the presidency raised the standard of revolt in 1913; Chiang joined him and ever since his destinies have been intimately linked with those of the "father of the republic."

For ten years he was a minor officer—his only outstanding achievement being a venture in speculative exchange, which, according to the stories, netted him a million dollars, all of which he turned over to Dr. Sun. Finally, in 1923, Dr. Sun appointed him head of the new Whampoa Military Academy, across the river from Canton., Dr. Sun had tried, all through that decade, to make Canton the base for a real revolution in China. Sometimes he had seemed to make progress; but always he had been compelled to depend upon unreliable mercenary troops. In 1922 Dr. Sun, disgusted by the joint demonstration of the foreign fleets before the Canton Custom House, turned to Russia for help. Russia was only too glad to assist; Chiang Kai-shek went to Moscow for a few months study, and Michael Borodin went to Canton. Borodin has had much to do with the subsequent successes of the Canton Government. Russia later sent military experts to assist Chiang at Whampoa, and the foreigners in Canton believe that she also sent guns and ammunition. The fear which most foreigners in China feel for the Canton group is largely due to this acceptance of Russian aid.

Out of Whampoa has grown Chiang's national success. With the aid of General Gallant (one of Borodin's assistants) and a small subsidy he trained a corps of boys to be officers in China's future Nationalist Army. He insisted upon boys—no one over 25 need apply. And he built up a corps of lads ready to die for China and Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek. He trained them to shoot straight and to goose-step. And he also drilled them in the "Three

People's Principles" which are the basis of what, since the leader's death, has become known as Sun Yat-senism.

The Three Principles are variously translated. The Mayor of Canton, son of old Wu Ting-fang, so long the Chinese Minister to Washington, says they mean government of, by, and for the people. Others define them as nationalism, democracy, and socialism. But China is a long, long way from democracy or socialism today, and essentially they are understood as the expression of the democratic nationalist movement which has so stirred the youth of China. Dr. Sun ended his life in a blaze of popularity because his last years were devoted to a passionate campaign to rouse China to smash the "unequal treaties" which give the white foreigners their dominant position in the yellow man's country.

Chiang Kai-shek's name first floated into familiarity in the treaty ports of the North last year when he routed Chiung Ching-ming, who had long held the northern half of Canton Province, and forced him to flee on a warship. While in the North he discovered a conspiracy in his capital. His little force abandoned the cities they had just won, turned homeward and routed the mercenaries who had taken possession of Canton in their absence, then retraced their steps and in another brilliant campaign defeated Chiung Ching-ming a second time, storming Waichow, a walled and fortified city which had never been captured by storm since the Tang Dynasty, a thousand years before.

Chiang's Dare-to-Die Corps dashed single file through a narrow opening in the face of machine-gun fire, leaving hundreds behind but capturing the town. Military science in China is a game like chess, and the players usually obey the rules; Chiang defied the rules, outraging his adversaries but winning the day. Some give the credit to his Russian advisers.

Chiang is a moody, tempestuous soul. He has proved himself as an administrator, but his nerves fray. Every few months he is likely to vanish from Whampoa, and rest his soul in some Buddhist retreat in the mountains. But for six months after storming Waichow he devoted himself to building up an officers' corps for Canton's armies. There were relics of a dozen mercenary bands in the province, nominally loyal to the Kuomintang Party Government which Chiang had helped install, but really loyal only to the leaders who paid them. Chiang filtered his Whampoa cadets into these armies, and sent civilian missionaries of Sun Yat-senism to preach the nationalist gospel. Most Chinese troops, when captured, turn about and fight for their conquerors; Chiang refuses to incorporate such uncertain units and boasts that his own soldiers are so thoroughly indoctrinated that if any of them are captured they will, instead of fighting for their adversaries, set about converting them.

A Victorious Army

At any rate, Chiang's Whampoa-trained troops, walked through every army with which they have come in contact, and have won a reputation as men who are not afraid of fighting against odds. With half China already under their flag, and with sympathetic party units hoping for their advent in every city of the country, they and their leader are a force to be reckoned with.

"What do the Russians actually do here?" I asked Chiang Kai-shek.

He smiled, but all he said was, "We employ some of them to help in technical training of various kinds."

Later, he added: "Ours is part of a world revolution, and we can use people from any nation if they sympathize with and are ready to serve our nation. Russia, in general, has treated China better than the other nations. She has given up extraterritoriality, renounced territorial ambitions, and canceled her unequal treaties, and we like the Russians who have been here at Canton."

But two months later, by a sudden coup d'etat, he rounded up most of the Russians in Canton and deposited them on an outbound ship. They had been playing too lively a part in stirring up extremism on board one of the ships of Canton's navy.

"What do you look forward to?" I asked him. "What will be the outcome of this Canton movement?"

"We will join with the Kuomintang members in other provinces and unite China," he answered briskly.

"That's a large order," I said.

"Yes, but we'll do it," came the reply. "We have just begun. Today for the first time since 1921 this Province of Canton is united. (This was in February.) It is the busiest and richest province in China, with more people in it than all England. We have proved our strength by boycotting British goods since the massacre on Shameen last June (when British and French machine gunners shot down fifty-three Chinese paraders) and patriots everywhere are looking to us. Three other provinces have already made overtures to us. Others will follow. We may not need to fight much; we will organize. Perhaps within a year we shall start our Northern expedition, for the Kuomintang is strong on the Yangtze River and we have many calls for help."

It seemed an impossibly rosy picture then, but Chiang has already accomplished more than he predicted.

"Yes," I said, "but what then?"

"We will cancel the unequal treaties and set China free."

I raised my eyebrows.

"It will not be difficult," he went on. "In one, two, at most three, years it will be done." And, to be sure, Canton has already begun to revise her customs duties without consulting foreign powers.

"What do you mean by the 'unequal treaties'?" I persisted. "Do you expect to recover rule of Shanghai and get Hongkong back from Great Britain?"

He waved me aside. "Those are political questions; they will settle themselves when China is unified. Unity is our first job. Extraterritoriality and customs control will, of course, go before we recover Hongkong."

And then he began to catechize me keenly about America's attitude toward China and Japan. "Your statesmen talk in a more friendly way," he said, "but in the end they sign the same treaties as the British and the Japanese, and we like an attitude of straightforward opposition better."

There was no questioning the sincerity and intensity of the man as a Chinese patriot. But can he work with other men? Is he really a party man, a cooperator, or just another personal dictator? Strong men have risen and fallen interminably in China since the revolution. Will Chiang go the way of the rest, or is he a strong man come to stay—a man who understands how to work with a national party and move from military dictatorship toward a measure of democracy? I do not know; but his prophecies of military successes, which seemed so swollen last Winter, have proved uncannily accurate.

Business Opportunities

The following inquiries from firms in the United States, pertaining to business connections in China, have been received at the office of the U. S. Trade Commissioner, Room 502 Dollar Building, Shanghai. Persons desiring further information are referred to the office of the U. S. Trade Commissioner.

Water and Corrosion Proof Materials: Engineers and Manufacturers specializing in protection against water and corrosion are interested in securing sales representatives for North and South China. Catalogues and price list on file at this office.

Butter: Two Seattle firms, exporters of butter, are desirous of entering the China market. Butter Quotations cif Shanghai, on file at this office.

Combed and Mercerized Yarns: Exporters of combed cotton yarns and mercerized cotton yarns in all sizes from 16's to 80's are anxious to make connections with a firm in China.

Railway Supplies: Manufacturers of car and locomotive rerailers and track braces would like to enter the China market. Catalogues on file at this office.

Hospital Furniture and Sterilizing Equipment: Manufacturers of hospital furniture and sterilizing equipment are anxious to secure representation in China. Catalogues on file at this office.

Hickory Tool Handles of all Kinds: Manufacturers and exporters of all kinds of hickory tool handles would like to secure representation in China. Catalogues and price lists on file.

Rubber Novelties and Drug Sundries: Manufacturers of rubber novelties and drug sundries are desirous of entering the China market. Further details on file at this office.

Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies for Railroads, Factories, Shipyards, etc: Exporters of machinery, equipment aud supplies used by rail roads, contractors, factories, shipyards, etc., would like to secure satisfactory sales agent in Shanghai.

Peanuts and Walnuts: Seattle firm would like direct connection with concerns in China operating shelling and grading plants and exporting peanuts and walnuts.

Doughnut Machines: A New York firm is interested in exporting their all-automatic, all-electric doughnut machines which cut, fry automatically, 40 to 400 dozen doughnuts per hour. Booklet on file at this office.

Trusses: Manufacturers of trusses would like to secure an agent in China for the sale of their products.

Machinery and Machine Shop and Foundry Equipment: Exporters of machine shop and foundry equipment, air compressors, woodworking machinery, metal machinery, etc., would like to get in touch with reliable firms in the Orient who might be interested in handling their commodities.

Decline of British Textile Trade in China

BY B. Y. LEE

CIVIL wars, strikes, and boycotts in China during the past few years have not affected adversely the total imports of textiles into China from other countries except Great Britain. Since the beginning of the World War, particularly since the May 30th affair of 1925 year, the decline of the British textile trade in China has been marked. China's average annual imports during the past few years has been around 1,000,000,000 taels and that of cotton piece goods alone has averaged more than 150,000,000 taels besides the imports of woollen goods and raw cotton, which amounts to about the same figure. On the average Great Britain used to control more than 40% of the total.

Britain has also lost her leading position in the selling of textile machinery in China in recent years. Before 1917 every spindle and loom in operation in China was of British make, but since 1917 American made spindles, amounting to one million and a quarter, have been erected here. The number of British owned cotton mills in Shanghai up to 1918 was six, but now the number has been reduced to four and it is reported, two more large mills are shortly to be sold. The reasons for the decline are many, but the principal are both political and economic.

Imports of Cotton Goods

The following table shows the value of the total gross import of cotton piece goods in China during the past twelve years together with the British percentage of the total:

Years	Great British	Total	% of British
1913	60,038,160 haikwan taels	113,145,385	53.5%
1914	64,346,128	114,093,527	56.5%
1915	42,878,260	84,221,033	50%
1916	32,282,460	77,288,175	42%
1917	31,422,384	99,294,645	31.5%
1918	31,672,302	102,274,439	33%
1919	36,921,744	144,569,164	25%
1920	74,149,316	173,181,911	43%
1921	64,766,547	149,193,298	44%
1922	63,961,428	157,194,623	41%
1923	47,668,770	134,858,455	36%
1924	53,665,000	138,329,243	40%
1925	35,291,000	134,347,283	26.5%

Japanese Imports Increase

As the import of British textile goods has declined the import of Japanese textile goods has steadily increased. On account of her proximity and the comparative cheapness of her labor, combined with the low rate of exchange, Japan has been able to place certain kinds of piece goods on the market at prices too low for European manufacturers to meet. Such cheap' goods meet with an enormous demand from the poorer classes of the Chinese for whom cheapness in an article is very often the first consideration. The gain in Japan's trade has been chiefly in dyed and printed "satteen," and "drills" in recent years.

The rapid erection of cotton mills in China has also counter-balanced the imports, particularly that of the cheap grades, many of which are now being manufactured at home. Before 1917 the number of spindles in China was one million and a quarter and power looms, 7,200. Now the number of spindles is around three millions in operation, and that of lower looms, 23,200 not including thousands of hand looms the output of which supplies a great part of the demand of the common people. Due to the prevailing patriotic spirit, the people in general have begun to patronise goods "made in China." The anti-British boycott naturally has affected the import of cotton piece goods, which is a principal item of the British trade in China. The duration of the boycott is uncertain, but the effect has been shown, largely in the stimulation of the domestic cotton mill industry.

Decline in British Machinery

The decline of import of British textile machinery into China began to be noticable about 1917. During the world War the cotton mill industry in China was exceptionally prosperous, which caused an unusual demand for the machinery. While the British were occupied in the war, the American manufacturers of cotton mill machinery grasped the opportunity to introduce their machinery into China. Since 1917 more than one million and a quarter of American made spindles have been placed in operation in China's mills. Since the managers of these mills equipped with American machinery are of the progressive type, they are likely to buy the same make of machinery in their future extensions. As the British have lost a great share in mill installations, they naturally are also losing business in mill supplies, which amounts to about a million of dollars annually.

An Element in Britain's Failure

Few British firms handling textile machinery in China as a rule, employ any Chinese specialised in textile engineering. They rely too much upon old fashion salesmen, who are unable to demonstrate nor speak intelligently about the merits of their machinery to their prospective buyers, while on the other hand all American firms handling textile machinery employ at least one and often many returned students of textile engineering, who are not only able to present "talking points" to their prospective buyers, but also can exert a great deal of influence in Chinese textile circles. The former used to get their business, because the people went after them; while the latter are getting their business, because they send salesmen out after customers.

Number of British Mills in 1918

The following table shows the number of British owned mills in 1918;

Names	yr. est	no of sp	no of looms	Initial Capital
Oriental	1896	52,000	448	Tls. 1,450,000
Loau Kung Mow	1897	45,516	446	1,500,000
Yangtsepoo	1913	55,632	515	
Kung Yik	1907	25,367	400	5,400,000
Ewo	1895	72,312	700	
Shanghai	1896	96,424	980	5,000,000
		347,260	3,489	

The Ewo Cotton Mill is one of the oldest mills in Shanghai, being established in 1895 by Jardine, Matheson Co., British exporting and importing firm. Among the foreigners in China, the British were the first who forsaw the future prospects of this industry. Their influence in operating cotton mills in China reached its climax in 1918 when they operated six large mills consisting of 3,389 power looms and nearly 400,000 spindles. Since 1918 their influence in line of industry has gradually declined. In the fall of 1918 the "Shanghai" Mills were sold to the Japanese, and in 1925 the Loau Kung Mow Mill was also sold to Japanese interests. The latter case was interesting, since before the sale, more than half of the shares of the mill had been secretly bought by Japanese capitalist who at the shareholders' meeting, instead of voting for an increase of capital, moved that the mill should be liquidated. At present, as it is reported, two more British mills will shortly be up for sale. If this is true, they will very likely also fall into the hands of the Japanese. The cause for the failure of the British to operate cotton mills in China have been many, the principal one, in the writer's opinion being the "compradore" system of handling the buying, selling, and labor forces.

When the British first established cotton mills in China, they met with little competition as the mills were few in number and their only competitors were Chinese, who knew very little about the operation and management of modern mills. The British were "kings" in this line of industry. The most important positions in the mill are held by Britons with Chinese assistants. As the managers generally were ignorant of the native language and business practises of the country, they were helpless in handling the work efficiently. That explains why they introduced the compradore system, which has become the most obnoxious business practise in the China's business world. A compradore who handles buying of raw cotton and the selling of finished product receives a certain amount of commission. This is where the popular term "squeeze" has come in. One compradore who has worked for several years in a British mill is now a millionare in Shanghai.

The Japanese Personal Contact

The British superintendents in these mills, do not as a rule, direct the work in person as the Japanese are now doing. Instead, they entrust the work to Chinese assistants, who generally are neither energetic nor technically educated. Being ignorant of the native dialect, the British superintendent is not well informed as to what is going on around him. He has formed the pernicious habit, similar to that of Chinese high official, who are accustomed to "passing the buck" to others. A Chinese labor head is employed who handles all the working and is paid so much to produce per bale of yarn regardless of quality, which has caused the price of yarn produced in these mills to sell at a few taels lower per bale in the Shanghai yarn market than other mills.

The Strike Situation

Formerly no labor strikes ever took place in British ownel mills, but since the May 30th affair of 1925-a series of strikes have taken place in these mills many being for very trivial causes. The duration of these strikes often last for several weeks. The labor situation has thus become so

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serious that it simply does not pay them to operate mills unless a better solution can be found. The reasons behind these strikes has been partly due to economic and partly due to political reasons. A good illustration was shown in the strike in the Yangtsepoo Cotton Mill in September 17, of this year involving some 1,500 workers, it was alleged that the workers were incensed at the action of the British warships in bombarding Wanshien on the upper Yangtsze. Now-a-day the economic and patriotic movements are inextricably intertwined.

Strong Japanese Competition

Another cause of failure of the British in the operation of cotton mills in China has been due to the remarkable success of the Japanese operation. The number of British owned mills has gradually decreased while the number of Japanese owned mills has rapidly increased. Whenever there is a British mill for sale, the Japanese usually are ready to buy it. The Japanese are now operating 32 mills in Shanghai and 13 in Tsingtao, Hankow, and Manchuria, consisting of about 40% of the total spindlage in China. Their success is chiefly due to the fact that they direct the work personally.

The success of the Japanese in having captured a greater share of the cotton piece goods trade in China has been due to many economic reasons. The success of American manufacturers in selling a large percentage of textile machinery in recent years is due to both economic reasons and modern selling methods. But the success of the Japanese, and the failure of the British, in operating cotton mills in China has been due to the skill of the respective peoples as well as economic reasons. The Good-will and confidence of the Chinese people has become a great factor and has contributed to their success or failure. Owing to modern developments this must be won at any cost, not with gunboats or armed expeditions, but rather with sincerity and the square deal. As China is the second largest world consumer of cotton piece goods the nation that controls a greater share of this trade will benefit itself, its neighbors, and China.

Shanghai, Dec. 15, 1926.

Silk Filatures in Shanghai

(*Continued from issue of Dec. 18 of The Review*)

69. Ching Lun
Address, 65 Tien Tung An Road, Shanghai Manager Hsu Ko-ting Trade mark, Double Cocoon Number, of laborers, 200; Quantity of silk produced daily, 130 lbs.; Work started, 1924.

70. Hung Lun
Address, Kung Hsing Chiao, Liu Ying Road, Shanghai Manager, Sun Chen-yang Trade mark, HL; Number of laborers, 200; Quantity of silk produced daily, 130 lbs. Work started, 1925.

71. Wei Lun
Address, Fan Fu Chiao, Liu Ying Road, Shanghai Manager, Sun Tze-kien Trade mark, Double Horse; Number of laborers, 180, Quantity of silk produced daily, 100 lbs; Work started, 1919.

The following is a list of silk factories concerning which other information is held confidential by the respective managements:

72. Kwang Yuan
Address, Jih Hui Chiang, Shanghai; Manager, Mo Chin-tsing Trade mark, Mo.

73. Yung Yu
Address, 5 Markham Road, Shanghai; Manager, Chang Hao-sheng.

74. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. (Ewo Filature)
Address, 14 Chengtu Road, Shanghai.

75. Tung Wei
Address No 1 Wuchow Road, Shanghai.

76. Yu Ching
Address, No. I Wuchow Road, Shanghai.

77. Chen Ho
Address, 955 Hsiang Yen Chiao Road, Shanghai.

78. Hua Lun
Address, 955 Hsiang Yen Chiao Road, Shanghai.

79. Wu Hua
Address, 955 Hsiang Yen Chiao Road, Shanghai.

80. Chen Shing
Address, 32 Connaught Road, Shanghai.

81. Shun Chong
Address, 32 Connaught Road, Shanghai.

Aluminum's Opportunity in China

BY GEO W. MISSEMER

American aluminum producers are at present investigating the China market, their interest being stimulated by the fact that during the past year there has been a considerable import of aluminum products into this country. The general public sees aluminum mostly in the form of household and kitchen utensils; and a kitchen equipped with aluminum ware is always a joy to the eyes of the householder. The great field for aluminum in China as in others countries lies, however, in other directions, although it goes without saying that if the Chinese populace generally can be induced to use aluminum ware in the household, the trade in this line will reach very handsome proportions.

More than a third of a million taels worth of aluminum products was imported into China last year and there has been a steady growth in this trade, most of it being in the hands of the Japanese and the Germans. So far, American participation has been negligible, but with the enormous strides that are being made in the aluminum industry in the United States it would be indeed an anomaly if American trade in this line did not show very substantial progress. It seems that the stage is set for American participation in, and development, of this line in the same manner as the American artificial indigo trade has been developed. Artificial indigo was almost a German monopoly at one time, but in recent years America has captured a very fair share of the business in China, so that almost a quarter of the fourteen odd million taels worth of artifical indigo imported into China last year came from the United States.

If there ever was a product which challenged the wits of the chemist and the metallurgist it is aluminum, or aluminium, as the chemists prefer to call it. Aluminum is the most widely distributed metallic element in the world and yet the most difficult to produce in merchantable form, as it is always found in combination, mostly in connection with various forms of clay. The processes of reduction are, however, being constantly improved upon, costs are being reduced, and in due course there will be aluminum age, just as there has been a bronze age, and at present a steel age.

The foundation of the aluminum industry is an ore known as bauxite. America in common with many other countries has large deposists of it, but notwithstanding this, most of the bauxite used in the United States at present is imported from other countries. Like with many other products, it is not the abundance, but the accessibility and the cost of bringing to the reducing plants that determines the fact that America's aluminum industry is largely based on imported bauxite. During recent years America's principal source of supply has been British Guiana, where the Demarara Bauxite Co. operates extensive mines.

America's most valuable bauxite deposits are found in central Arkansas and northeastern Alabama. To produce aluminum in commercial form from the ore involves two major processes, first the reduction of the ore into an oxide by a smelting process and then the refining of the aluminum out of the oxide, the latter being an electrolytic process.

One of the principal centers in the United States for the refining of aluminum from its oxide by electricity is Niagara Falls. There are also other plants in various eastern points of the United States. In due course the domestic ores and the electrolytic plants will doubtless be brought close together, or, as is more likely to happen some entirely new process of producing aluminum will be evolved, just as there has been in the production of nitrogen from the air. In recent years nitrogen is much more economically produced by means of heat and pressure than by the electrical process which was to make Muscle Shoals so important a nitrogen-producing center.

Although the use of aluminum for kitchen utensils is one of its minor fields, the processes in this connection are being steadily amplified and aluminum ware, even among the Chinese, is more and more being made use of. But it is in the industrial field that aluminum will find its greatest scope. Constant experiments in alloying are being made and results are obtained where extreme lightness is combined with a maximum of tensile strength. Aluminum wire is more and more being used in the transmission of electricic current. The tensile strength of aluminum itself is poor, but this disadvantage is overcome by making the core of the conductor a steel wire and wrapping the aluminum around it.

In China aluminum or an alloy with aluminum as the principal constituent, will doubtless be able to create for itself a new outlet—one which will not be possible in any other

(*Continued on page 96*)

COMMERCIAL

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39-195

Organizing for the Study of Science in the Pacific

BY ELEANOR M. HINDER

THERE recently was held in Tokyo the third Pan-Pacific Science Congress. For several days before the official meeting, and for a week following its close, as well as during the period of the scientific sessions, scientists from almost every country bordering the Pacific, together with representatives from countries with interests in this Ocean, were guests of the Japanese Government.

The groups of scientists came from the United States, Hawaii and American Scientific Institutions in the Orient: from Canada, from Chile and Peru: Hongkong, and Malaya: from Russia and China: from the Dutch East Indies, Australia and New Zealand. European countries with colonial or mandate interests were represented—France, Great Britain, and Portugal. Some were official representatives of their Government, and of scientific institutions in their own country: for this Congress differs from many others in that it is called with active participation of the governments of the countries concerned,—the Government of Japan, working through a scientific body of undisputed reputation. In his opening address, the President of the Congress, Prof. Joji Sakurai, D. Sc., LL. D., Privy Councill or, President of the Imperial Academy, and of the National Research Council of Japan, gave a brief survey of existing international scientific organisations created in recent years, in order to show the unique position which the Pan-Pacific science Congress occupies among them. Most of these have come into being since 1900. There are those established by international convention, for establishing uniformity of standard and measurement, like the International Metric Commission, set up so long ago as 1869: a second group includes groups where co-ordination of effort is essential, as for example in arrangement between a number of astronomical observations in different parts of the world, for the preparation of an astrographical chart: there are those which are internationally interested in one subject: and lastly, the International Research Council, which aims at co-ordinating activities of international undertakings.

From this history there now emerges the Pan-Pacific Science Congress, which differs from others in vital respects: it deals, not with one, but with several branches of science, and not with science in the absolute sense. The first Pan-Pacific Science Congress met in Honolulu in 1920, at the invitation of the Pan-Pacific Union: the second in Australia in 1923: in Japan in 1926, forms the third of the series. The fourth, by invitation of the Dutch Government, will be held in Java, in 1929.

"The need for co-operative organisation having as its objective greater understanding of scientific problems in the Pacific, is great. It is of such great extent, its problems so manifold and complicated that a harmonious and efficient co-operation of individuals, institutions and government bureaux of all countries interested is absolutely necessary, if there is to be definite step forward taken, in knowledge of the region, and contribution to the prosperity and well being of the peoples within it." Thus Dr. Sakurai, Arnold Toynbee, now Professor of International Law in the University of London, and Secretary of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, in his section on the Pacific in his "Survey of International Affairs," 1920–1923, describes the Pacific in striking contrasts. It is at once the centre of population density, and the focus of the underpopulated areas in temperate climates: the scene of the oldest civilisations, and the newest settled lands. It is of this region that the Pan Pacific Science Congress has, as its primary object, to study the scientific problems by co-operative effort, and these concern all branches of science. Hence it departs from the consideration of scientific theory in general, and confines itself to aspects related to reality. To take one, and a simple example: it is known that a difference of one degree of temperature in sea water has an effect upon land climate quite out of proportion to the smallness of the cause. Knowledge of such temperature readings based upon four hourly readings of the mercantile marine, was inadequate for accurate climatic deduction. The problem is obviously international, obviously Pacific: it remained for the Oceanography section of the Australian Congress to set up a standing Committee, which made recommendations for the taking of hourly readings, and from these, over a period of three years, there has been increase in knowledge of climates bordering the Pacific. Now, at the Tokyo Congress, the section on Oceanography has outlined a still more constructive programme, for the next three years, calling upon the Commonwealth Government of Australia, through the Australian National Research Council, to allow certain necessary deductions to be made in South Australia—and commending the United States' Navy for the accurate scientific work of one of its officers, and suggesting further co-operation to take two far flung examples of the work to be done. In the Pacific, again, where earthquakes have taken a toll of human life so great that the contribution of science to knowledge of them is most eagerly hoped for, provision for better interchange of setimological information is to be aimed at. And many other co-operative plans for working have been outlined from the Congress, which the next three years will put into effect. As Professor Gregory of Bishop Museum, Hawaii, president of the first Congress said, "The Pacific is a whale of an ocean," and the problem of "What to do" by-operative effort becomes "What to do first."

In the opening address of the Congress, Professor Sakurai made other notable statement, revealing the trend of thinking. "There is another important consequence of co-operative effort. The prosecution of knowledge constitutes by itself a tie uniting the scientific men of all nations, irrespective of race or religion. But when the nature of the problems to be studied such as those relating to the Pacific, requires that harmonious co-operation without which success is impossible, that bond becomes infinitely stronger. And this association of men, working for a common object, with mutual respect, and confidence, and cherishing a strong feeling of brotherhood, cannot but have a beneficial effect in promoting good will and friendly feelings among Pacific people in general.....Not only have I strong faith in this, but I further believe that the cordiality of the relations between Pacific people will grow with time, and ultimately develop into a form of alliance—a cultural alliance—based upon intellectual co-operation, but working through mutual respect and confidence, and aiming at the establishment of permanent and absolute peace."

The final session of the Congress was also significant in its content. The organisation, till now tentative, is permanent, because of a constitution adopted in Tokyo. Countries in the Pacific and countries with interests in the Pacific, are eligible for membership through scientific bodies of repute in the different countries—the United States of America through the National Research Council, Australia and Japan through a similar body: France through the Academy of Sciences, Great Britain through its British Association for the Advancement of Science. To the original member countries outlined came the application of The United Soviet Socialist Republics through the Academy of Sciences of Leningrad, and China, through the Science Society of China, as a body competent to take initiative toward the formation of a National Research Council in China. "Science knows no national boundaries"—or prejudices. To an association of Pacific peoples, these two countries, by no means considered on equality in some political and international circles, were formally, and cordially admitted. To a resident of the Far East, such action was not without its real significance. The Pan-Pacific Science Congress has already contributed to International understanding and friendship. It will do yet greater things.

(*Continued from page 94*)

country. The Chinese religious ceremony of ancestor worship involves the sending of money to the departed friend in the spirit world. This is done by making imitation ingots of silver, shoes or sycee of silver, as they are called in this country. The making of these imitation sycee is a huge industry in itself, the Ningpo neighborhood being the center. As a result of this imitation sycee industry, Ningpo ranks by far as the most important tin-importing port in China. Last year Ningpo took half of the four million taels worth of tin imported into the country. The tin is imported in the form of ingots or slabs and is hammered into foil in much the same way as gold leaf is made. Investigations are now being made to see whether an aluminum alloy cannot be made to serve the same purpose as tin, and more economically. Considerable research, however, will be necessary in this connection.

Washington Ball To Be Held at Majestic Hotel

The annual social event of the American community at Shanghai, the Washington Birthday Ball, will be held at the Majestic Hotel on the evening of Tuesday, February 22, according to action of the General Committee on Dec. 22, the meeting being held in the office of C. E. Gauss, Consul-General. The charge will be $7.50 per person as previously and any profits resulting from the entertainment will be devoted to American community purposes. The heads of committees having charge of the arrangements are Decorations, H. D. Rodger; Refreshments, E. L. McCloskey; Floor and Music, C. S. Franklin; Cloak, Automobile and Police, A. E. Silagi; Publicity, J. B. Powell. Miss Gladys A. Peebles was elected honorary secretary of the general committee.

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The Roman colonists in Britain left the imprint of their civilization on England largely because they were the first makers of iron on any large scale in that country.

It was the "smith" or armourer in Saxon days who was, as it were, the rivet that held society together. He was a nail maker and horseshoer—made spades and hoes for the farmer, bolts and fastenings for the lord's castle, gates and chains for his draw-bridge. The civilization of his time revolved around his ability to work in steel.

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39-197

Shanghai—U. S. Trade for Eleven Months of 1926

The following table issued by the American Consulate General at Shanghai, China, shows the quantities and values of declared exports from SHANGHAI, CHINA, to the United States for the month of November 1926, and the period from January 1, 1926, to November 30, 1926.

(Values In United States Currency)

Articles	Unit of Quantity	November 1926 Quantities	November 1926 Values	1st 11 mos. 1926 Quantities	1st 11 mos. 1926 Values
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair (Class 101—9939)					
Meats					
Egg albumen, dried	lbs.	152,800	87,209	1,548,001	998,644
„ „ fro.	„	.....	.....	343,720	41,057
„ whole, dried	„	.....	.....	131,324	60,696
„ „ fro.	„	.....	.....	768,390	116,354
„ yolk dried	„	120,043	43,648	1,205,180	413,877
„ „ fro.	„	.....	.....	597,396	98,793
Hides and Skins, Raw (Except Furs)					
Buffalo	pcs.	5,990	39,926	23,888	170,946
	lbs.	244,647		970,478	
Cow	pcs.	.....	.....	2,381	8,083
	lbs.	.....		28,371	
Deer and doe	pcs.	5,485	2,011	28,882	12,643
Goat and kid	„	1,200	684	3,540,526	3,322,217
Sheep & lamb	„	88,901	264,120	480,426	994,073
Hides and Skins, Dressed					
Sheep and lamb	pcs.	25,066	33,774	71,738	97,853
Moufflon (pulled Goat Skin)	„	6,000	14,728	9,425	22,042
Furs, Dressed and Undressed					
Fox	pcs.	391	2,303	1,362	6,466
Hare & rabbit	„	24,916	5,428	420,946	95,225
Leopard	„	471	8,917	1,201	18,429
Marmot	„	.....	.....	48,393	68,368
Pahmi	„	.....	.....	21,700	19,084
Raccoon	„	2,000	5,174	39,731	92,930
Squirrel	„	.....	.....	62,885	9,685
Weasel	„	400	863	1,281,920	2,072,654
Wolf	„	.....	.....	.....	.....
All others	„	14	723	51,466	65,895
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins					
Sheep & lamb crosses	pcs.	5,043	35,348	16,513	111,384
Goat & kid crosses	„	659	3,007	7,762	30,098
Dogskin mats	„	12,280	27,041	64,848	159,988
Miscellaneous Animal Products					
Feathers	lbs.	117,222	44,023	1,483,640	650,063
Intestines	„	34,506	34,552	1,066,030	944,073
			$653,479		$10,701,620
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (Class 10311—17801)					
Fruits and Nuts					
Peanuts, shelled	lbs.	.....	.....	12,000	555
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils and Fats					
Sesame seeds	lbs.	112,000	4,812	336,100	15,393
Vegetable tallow	„	.....	.....	1,945	181
Wood oil	gallons	19,660	19,272	283,858	265,446
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea and Spices					
Tea	lbs.	1,476,351	316,939	9,567,366	2,472,073
			$341,023		$2,753,643
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood (Class 20011—29616)					
Gums, Resins & Balsams, N. E. S.					
Camphor, crude	lbs.	.....	.....	111,408	54,370
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N. E. S.					
Camphor oil	lbs.	.....	.....	10,496	990
Rhubarb	„	17,920	15,102	135,813	45,255
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of Vegetable Origin					
Gallnuts	lbs.	33,600	3,339	337,600	31,412
Tobacco					
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	.....	.....	1,885	357
			$18,441		$32,384
Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011—39593)					
Cotton					
Cotton, raw	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ waste	„	53,235	3,375	525,809	40,068
„ lace & embroideries		.....	219,329	.....	2,171,994
„ misc. manufactures		.....	6,707	.....	13,923
			$229,411		$2,225,985
Other Vegetable Fibres, N. E. S.					
Hats, fibre	doz.	345	3,389	2,432	28,622
„ rush	„	15,200	2,981	105,761	41,459
„ straw	„	.....	.....	4,240	8,810
Straw goods			72	.....	25,785
Mattings	sq. yds.	.....	.....	1,796	196
Wool and Hair					
Carpets, wool	sq. yds.	1,380	10,503	10,834	92,920
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	526,184	116,234	2,919,486	584,443
Hair, human, Asiatic	„	.....	.....	235,943	92,516
„ nets human	„	1,483	9,966	47,937	401,817
„ stumps, human	„	56,287	20,760	821,237	313,592
Silk					
Silk, raw	lbs.	593,055	2,719,028	5,385,478	26,432,944
„ wild	„	12,244	29,739	1,251,507	3,266,459
„ waste	„	327,601	165,087	3,271,978	2,239,783
„ pongee	„	37,235	107,132	284,048	875,588
„ piece goods	„	2,787	15,027	45,143	329,695
„ cocoons, pierced	„	.....	.....	24,010	26,450
„ misc. manuf.	„		3,777		43,277
			$3,433,106		$37,030,341
Group 4—Wood and Paper (Class 40181—48724)					
Manufactures of Wood					
Wooden ware		.....	336	.....	9,793
Lacquerware		.....	506	.....	5,292
Bamboo manufactures		.....	.....	.....	4,584
Books and other Printed Matter					
Books		.....	738	.....	18,582
Paper, Except Printed Matter					
Parasols	pcs.	.....	.....	122,659	24,528
			$1,580		$62,779
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (Class 50011—59590)					
Clay And Clay Products					
Chinaware, Porcelain, Pottery, etc.		.....	$1,604	.....	$21,008
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware		.....	2,175	.....	149,015
Soapstone		.....		.....	38,226
			$3,779	.....	$208,249
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery & Vehicles (Class 60011—69999)					
Aluminum, Antimony and Cobalt					
Antimony, crude	lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ oxide	„	.....	.....	56,000	7,597
„ regulus	„	392,000	42,324	2,732,000	342,172
Copper, Brass and Bronze					
Brass & manufactures of		.....	3,484	.....	224,990
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware					
Gold bars	ounces	2,752	52,314	12,653	252,536
			$98,122		$827,295
Group 7—Machinery & Vehicles (Class 70011—79361)			*NIL*		*NIL*
Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021—87519)					
Chemicals					
Musk	lbs.	47	$8,249	179	32,140
Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101—99999)					
Art. works					
Art. works of		.....	12,607	.....	197,695
Miscellaneous					
Bristles	lbs.	68,436	68,269	421,914	499,587
Household & personal effects		.....	205	.....	6,477
Unenumerated articles		.....	373,568	.....	2,966,118
Total			$454,649		$3,619,877
Grand Totals			$5,012,428		$55,368,333

RECAPITULATION

	1925	First ten months 1926
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair	$12,423,429	$10,701,620
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages	2,230,858	2,753,648
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood	221,426	132,384
Group 3—Textiles	38,699,498	37,030,341
Group 4—Wood and Paper	108,571	62,779
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals	76,453	208,249
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery and Vehicles	699,421	827,295

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39-200

Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles	NIL	NIL
Group 8—Chemicals	63,317	32,140
Group 9—Miscellaneous	1,730,716	3,619,877
	$56,253,689	$55,368,333

Declared exports through the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China to the Philippine Islands for the months of November 1926, and the period from January 1 to November 30, 1926.

Articles	November 30, *Values*	1st 10 mos. 1926. *Values*
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair (Class 101—9939		
Animals and Fish Oils, Fats & Greases		
Lard	$6,707	$70,578
Meats		
Albumen	.....	1,151
Eggs, fresh	67,224	871,497
Hams	51,109	195,211
Manufactures of Leather, Raw Hides or Parchment, N. S. P. F.		
Leather manufactures	2,767	14,078
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oil and Beverages (Class 10311—17801)		
Fodders and Preparations there of		
Bean cakes	.....	577
Grains and Preparations Thereof		
Flour	.....	.....
Vermicelli	189	189
Fruits and Nuts		
Peanuts, shelled	60	22,366
Oil Seeds and Vegetable oils and Fats		
Peanut oil	12,420	243,902
Lubricating oil	877	4,643
Vegetable Food Products		
Beans	12,085	95,636
Garlic	1,813	46,487
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood (Class 20011—29616)	NIL	NIL
Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011—39593)		
Cotton		
Cotton laces & embroideries	293	8,353
Cotton misc. manufactures	25,884	445,980
Carried forward	$181,428	$2,020,528
Silk		
Silk, raw	6,131	122,053
„ pongee	5,294	7,468
„ piece goods	4,619	30,627
„ misc. manufactures	.....	3,086
Wool and Hair		
Carpets, wool	298	1,728
Group 4—Wood and Paper (Class 40181—48724)		
Books and Other Printed Matter		
Books	453	2,732
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (Class 50011—59590)		
Clay and Clay Products		
Chinaware, Porcelain, Pottery, etc.		1,004
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery and Vehicles (Class 60011—69999)		
Iron and Steel		
Pig iron	3,406	12,703
Steel bars	.....	7,427
Copper, Brass and Bronze		
Brass and manufactures of	230	1,000
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (Class 70011—79361)		
Electric Machinery and Apparatus		
Electric lamps	1,692	34,459
Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021—87519)	NIL	NIL
Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101—99999)		
Musical Instruments		
Pianos	343	2,747
Scientific and Professional Instruments Apparatus and Supplies N. E. S.		
Photographic supplies	988	8,127
Miscellaneous		
Unenumerated articles	21,218	145,319
	$226,100	$2,401,008

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39-202

Declared exports through the United States Consulate General at Shanghai, China, to Hawaii for the month of November 1926, and the period from January 1 1926, to November 30, 1926.

Articles	November 30, *Values*	1st 10 mos. 1926. *Values*
Group O—Animals and Animal Products, except Wool and Hair (Class 101—9939)		
Meats		
Eggs, fresh	.....	.....
Egg products	.....	2,996
Manufactures of Leather, Raw Hides or Parchment, N. S. P. F.		
Leather manufactures	.....	122
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils & Beverages (Class 10311—17801)		
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea and Spices		
Tea	.....	.....
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils and Fats		
Peanut oil	.....	641
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except Fibres and Wood (Class 20011—29616)	NIL	NIL
Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011—39593)		
Cotton		
Cotton laces & embroideries	413	1,983
Other Vegetable Fibres, N. E. S.		
Straw goods	.....	.....
Wool and Hair		
Carpets, wool	251	3,785
Hair Nets, Human	.....	.....
Silk		
Silk, raw	.....	.....
„ pongee	.....	1,409
„ piece goods	2,959	18,625
„Misc. manufactures	534	4,537
Group 4—Wood and Paper (Class 40181—48724)		
Manufactures of Wood		
Wooden ware	.....	622
Lacquerware	.....	134
Carried forward	$4,157	$34,854
Books and Other Printed Matter		
Books	210	712
Paper, Except Printed Matter		
Parasols	.....	555
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (Class 50011—59590)		
Clay and Clay Products		
Chinaware, Porcelain, Pottery, etc.	756	3,064
Other-Non-Metallic Minerals		
Jadeware	.....	268
Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery & Vehicles (Class 60011—69999		
Iron and Steel		
Pig iron	.....	.....
Copper, Brass and Bronze		
Brass and Manufactures of	1,019	5,856
Group 7—Machinery & Vehicles (Class 70011—79361)	NIL	NIL
Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021—87519)	NIL	NIL
Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101—99999)		
Scientific and Professional Instruments Apparatus and Supplies N. E. S.		
Photographic supplies	.....	.....
Miscellaneous		
Unenumerated articles	1,683	16,487
	$7,825	$61,796

Dr. J. L. McCartney to Practice Medicine Here

Dr. J. L. McCartney, who has been engaged in the private practice of medicine in Hankow for the past two years, has arrived in Shanghai and is planning to establish an office here. Dr. McCartney, who is a son of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. McCartney of Chungking is a graduate of the University of Chicago and the Rush Medical College, Chicago, following which he did post graduate work in New York, Washington, D. C. and Europe. After returning to China in 1920 he was connected with the Peking Union Medical College of the Rockefeller Foundation, following which he engaged in the practice of medicine in Hankow. Dr. McCartney has specialized in Neurology and Neuropsychiatry.

Mrs. McCartney, who has been visiting relatives in the United States, returned this week and has joined her husband here.

News from South China

The Kuomintang in Canton has granted General Huang Shao-hung, "Huipan" or Assistant Director of Military Affairs in Kwangsi, the exclusive right to deal in opium, which according to report will enable him to raise about $1,000,000 monthly for military purposes. He is not permitted however, to assess more than $1.50 tax on each "tael" of opium sold within his jurisdiction.

Leading Kuomintang members in Canton do not view seriously the reports of uprising of "anti-Reds" in Hoifung and Lukfung, districts in Eastern Kwangtung where General Chen Chiung-ming formerly operated with much success. It is said that the 1,500 or 2,000 so-called "anti-Reds" are but bandits in disguise.

The recent conference of Kuomintang leaders held at Nanchang, Kiangsi last week, according to information given out at Canton, has decided to form a provincial government for Kiangsi on February first next, to dissolve the old Provincial Assembly of the People there, and to add not more than $3,000,000 military expenses to her present army budget, and to organize a special commission to deal with all persons who have opposed the Kuomintang cause and actions.

Since the Kuomintang control of Swatow and the suspension of the several non-partisan and certain Missionary institutions there, some 17 new schools with the approval of the party and agreeing to include the Kuomintang theory and practice of government have been opened.

All district Kuomintang agencies in Kwangtung have been ordered to complete their 1926 and 1927 tax collections before the end of this year and all 1928 and 1929 in advance are to begin collecting immediately on January first, 1927. Another domestic loan of $50,000,000 to be shared equally by peoples of Kwangtung. Hunan, Hupeh, and Kiangsi has been announced.

Artur Tamagnini Barbosa has been installed as Governor of Macao. Mr. Barbosa was governor of Macao in-1919, when he made a very good impression among the Chinese residents of the Portuguese Colony. On his arrival at Macao on December 8, he was greeted by a large committee of Macao residents, including many Chinese. The Chinese erected a number of *pailous* or arches of welcome in his honor.

The building formerly occupied by the Astor House Hotel in Hongkong has been purchased for $650,000 by the Ho Hong Bank, the price being approximately $50 a square foot. The Ho Hong Bank is a leading Straits Settlement Chinese concern having more than $20,000,000 capital.

Reports have been circulated among the Chinese that the boycott of vessels of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company in Canton will end very shortly. The Company has agreed to engage all old seamen who left at the beginning of the anti-British agitation a year ago last June.

The Canton Seamen's Union is still detaining three vessels of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, of Shanghai. The Seamen's Union is accusing the Company of having employed non-union seamen after a strike had been declared by regular workers on the vessels. The importers in Canton, representing more than 75 important firms, are asking for the unloading of the cargo on these vessels, but permission has not been given, although most perishable cargo—fruit, vegetable and the like—have been destroyed. The owners of other goods are now trying to save this property which is valued at more than a million dollars on each vessel.

A Chinese concern is soon to open a cinema theatre at Shumshuipo. Hitherto, residents in this district desiring to go to a movie show had to go to Yaumati, or to cross the Harbour to Hongkong.

The guild of compradores in Hongkong has issued a notice to patrons doing business with firms through its members that beginning with January first next year, a commission fee of one per cent. instead of half per cent will be charged.

Choy Ping-fun, a well-known Chinese athlete and member of the South China A.A. baseball team who won the local championship of the last season, was married on Dec, 9 the wedding feast being held on Thursday and Friday evenings and were attended by many members of the South China and Chinese Amateur Athletic Associations.

Miss Chi Lo Laan, the ten-year-old amateur singer and dancer of Canton, is visiting Hongkong as a guest of the Chung Shing Chi Shin Society, under the auspices of which Miss Chi will give several performances.

(*Continued on page 104*)

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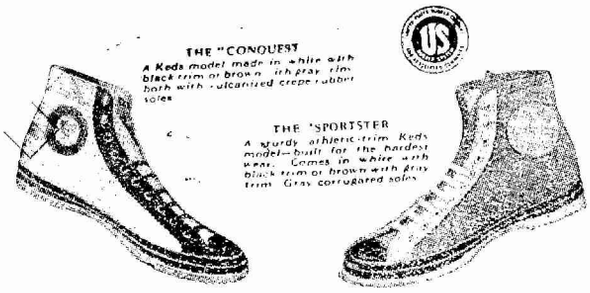

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News From South China

(*Continued from page 103*)

The Hongkong Chinese Medical Association, an organization of Chinese practitioners has been requested by the Tung Wah Hospital, leading charitable instltution among the Chinese in Hongkong, to suggest reforms for consideration; and should the recommendations be adopted, the Hospital will in futnre be run along modern lines.

The Hongkong Chinese Medical Association, affiliated with the China Association, held its annual meeting recently, when the following officers were elec'ed for 1927:—President, Dr. Chau Wai Cheung; Vice-President, Dr. S. W. Phoon; Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. F. I. Tseng, and Members of the Committee, Dr. S. F. Li, Dr. C. W. Ho, Dr. S. T. Wong, and Dr. Jeu Hawk.

At the Church of Christ in China, Hongkong, December 15th, Miss Ruby H. Y. To, daughter of D. Jackman, manager of Wing On Company, was married to William W. L. Ma, eldest son of Ma Wing Chan, managing-director of the Sincere Company, Mr. and Mrs. Ma will soon depart for London, where Mr. Ma will serve as buying agent of the Sincere Company.

The approximate number of boy scouts in Hongkong is as follows:- scouts, 420; number of troops, 20; Wolf Cub packs, 2; Rover scout patrols, 2; instructors, examiners, etc., 42.

Pending an investigation into the affairs of the Oriental Commercial Bank in Hongkong, the Supreme Court has ordered the removal of the four original liquidators of the bank on petition of creditors. Those removed are Lai Hin Man, Kwok Tat Son, Ip Pak Chuen, and Lui Sui Sang.

Madame Soo Hong Shang has started an agitation to free Chinese homes of concubines and 'slave' servant girls (*Mui-tsai*). Madame Soo will advise all women and girls dissatisfied to register their names and addresses and report their grievances at the headquarters to be opened so that all legal aid may be rallied to free them from their conditions of life.

Canton has been informed by the French consular authorities that Chinese arms and ammunitions formerly belonging to militarists but now stored in Kwangchowwan cannot be restored to China until there is a Central Government of the Republic. Most of these arms are said to have been deposited in Kwangchowwan by the late General Tang Pun-yen, a former officer commanding the troops in lower four circuits of Southern Kwangtung and the island of Hainan.

The Kwangtung Provincial Council on December 13 issued a proclamation prohibiting strikes without notice in industries involving the manufacturing of military supplies, general finance, channels of communications, and public service or necessities. The events leading to the proclamation, were the recent strikes of bank clerks, rice mill and rice-trade employes, railroad workers, and staffs at the Kwangtung Arsenal at Shekcheng, The railroad workers and the arsenal employes recently won a great victory through their strike.

The Kuomintang Opium Monopoly Bureau: Dosing Branch in the West River districts has reported the capture of 49 cases of unlicensed drug, altogether more than 10,000 taels.

Chang Ching-kiang, acting Chairman of the Kuomintang in Canton in the absence of General Chiang Kai-shek, departed for Wuchang by the overland route on December 15.

T. V. Soong, brother-in-law of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Kuomintang Minister of Finance, is expected back in Canton sometime this or early next week, returning from Hankow to Canton by aeroplane,

Kuomintang authorities in Canton have replied to the tobacco producers in the Namyung Districtthat theyca nnot remove the production tax, nor reduce the *likin* imposed by previous administrations. Namyung is one of the principal tobacco producing districts in Kwangtung.

Canton Police have during the week ending December 18 unearthed at least six proposed attempts on the part of the extremists of the labour unions to defy the local authorities. In almost every case the arms discovered at the union quarters concerned have been confiscated.

The Rev. W. Walton Rogers, for a number of years a Church Missionary Society Missionary in Canton, has been appointed assistant clergyman at St. Andrews Church at Kowloon, succeeding the Rev. G. E. Arrowsmith as an assistant to the Rev. G. R. Lindsay.

The Rt. Hon and the Rt. Rev. A. F. Winnington-Ingram, Bishop of London, is expected in Hongkong Christmas week and among the social functions he will attend will be a tiffin at the Hongkong Club.

A committee is at work to promote an agricultural show in Hongkong for the extension of New Territory agricultuie, particularly pig breeding and poultry raising.

Canton, December 20, 1926.

Men and Events

W. P. Ker, British Consul at Tientsin and Mrs. Ker have departed for London.

The Christmas holidays at the Shanghai American School began on Friday, Dec. 17.

R. d'Auxien de Ruffe, French attorney, Shanghai, has departed for France for a holiday.

Dr. L. G. Connor, representative of the U. S. Tariff Commission Washington, D. C. has arrived in Shanghai.

Claude C. Foulk of the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce, who has been in Hankow on business has returned to Shanghai.

Mrs. A. L. Barrett, wife of the manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, Shanghai, has returned from a visit in the United States.

Mrs. J. W. Schoenfeld, wife of J. W. Schoenfeld, attorney of Shanghai, has returned after an extended visit with relatives in the United States.

Miss Margaret Powell of the moving picture department of the British-American Tobacco Company has returned to Shanghai from a brief trip to Japan.

The Columbia Country Club has announced a children's Christmas party for the afternoon of Dec. 24 and a New Year's Eve dance for the evening of Dec. 31.

I. F. Baker, director of the Westinghouse Electric Company of Tokyo, accompanied by his wife and family were in Shanghai last week on their way to Manila.

King Chu of the Commercial Press, Shanghai, addressed the Sunday afternoon forum of Community Church on Dec. 19 on the subject, "The Principles of Sun Yat-sen."

Hsu Yuan, commissioner of foreign affairs at Shanghai is also serving as Mayor of the Shanghai-Woosung Administrative District during the illness of Dr. V. K. Ting.

N. F. Allman, member of the law firm of Fleming and Allman and Consul for Mexico in Shanghai, departed on Wednesday, Dec. 15 for Tsingtao on a business trip.

C. D. Culbertson, manager of the Eastman Kodak Company, Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Culbertson has, returned to Shanghai from a trip to the United States.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Arthur Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London accompanied by his chaplain, the Rev. H. C. Thomas arrived in Shanghai for a visit on Saturday, Dec. 18.

Ferdinand L. Mayer, councillor of the American Legation in Peking has returned to Shanghai from Hankow where he conferred with Eugene Chen of the Canton Nationalist Government.

The Shanghai Chinese Postal authorities have announced that no parcels post shipments will be accepted for points beyond Hankow owing to the disturbed political situation in West China.

Major Arthur Bassett, director of the British-American Tobacco Company, accompanied by Mrs. Bassett, returned to Shanghai this week after several months spent in the United States and Europe.

R. J. Glendinning, chief traffic manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, has announced his retirement after 21 years of service and will shortly depart for Australia where he will make his future home.

Great Britain on December 15 remitted the sum of £13,500,000 covering interest and £5,000,000 covering principal on the British war debt to the United States, the total amount now having been paid being £128,000,000.

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The Chinese staff of the Amos Bird Company, Shanghai was entertained at dinner at the Sun Sun Hotel on Saturday evening Dec. 18 by W. T. S. White of Boston, president of the Company, who is now in Shanghai on a business trip.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was awarded judgment for a sum of £11,449 against the firm of Samuel Rakusen, in the British Supreme Court on Wednesday, Dec. 15, the action having to do with a shipment of China eggs.

P. C. Rawls representative in China for the Victor X-Ray Corporation of Chicago has returned to Shanghai from Hankow where he has been engaged for several months in the installation of x-ray apparatus in hospitals in the Hankow district.

Sir Percival Phillips, special correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* who has been in Hankow for several days, returned to Shanghai this week. W. Turner, general manager of *Reuters*, who has also been in Hankow, has returned to Shanghai.

Dr. C. C. Wu, son of the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang and recently Mayor of Canton, was guest of honor at a tiffin by the members of the Union Club of China on Tuesday, Dec. 21. On Wednesday, Dec. 22 the Union Club gave a party for about 200 poor children.

According to a report from Kiangsi province, the Southern forces have occupied a hospital operated by the China Inland Mission at Raochow, Kiangsi and have installed a Cantonese doctor and four assistants in place of the foreign missionaries previously operating the institution.

The Japanese consular authorities at Shanghai have handed to Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, the sum of $3,000 as compensation for the death of Chen Ah-dong, a Chinese peddlar who was killed by members of the crew of the Japanese ship Manru Maru last May.

Five Russians, two of them former officials of the late Siberian Provisional Government, were arrested in the French Concession of Shanghai on Friday, Dec. 17, charged with counterfeiting postage stamps of the Soviet Government. They were arrested on information supplied by the local Soviet Consulate.

The British-American Tobacco Company cleared a net profit of £6,195,000 for the year ending September. 30, 1926, according to a *Reuter* dispatch from London dated Dec, 15, as compared with £5,145,000 for the previous year. A dividend of 20 pence per share was declared and the sum of $2,068,000 was carried forward.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., has just issued an interesting pamphlet written by Paul P. Steintorf on the subject, "Sales Territories in Japan." The purpose of the booklet is to provide information for the American manufacturer interested in selling his products in the Japanese market.

Capt. Simpson, commander of the steamer, Lienshing, which was wrecked on the Amherst Rocks about 40 miles off Shanghai, last week, was exonerated from all blame by a Court of Inquiry held by the British authorities in Shanghai this week. The Second Mate, John William McCabe was held responsible for the accident owing to his disobeying the Captain's orders in respect to the course of the ship.

The students in Yale-in-China University at Changsha, Hunan, have demanded of the faculty that tuition fees be reduced; that the College subsidize the students union; that students be empowered to dismiss members of the faculty of whom they do not approve and that no students should be expelled without the approval of the Students Union.

A new Japanese concern, the Manchuria Filiature Company with a capital of Yen 1,000,000 has been formed for the purpose of encouraging the development of sericulture in the Japanese leased territory at Port Arthur. The capital of the new concern will be supplied by the Katakura-Gumi Company of Japan and the East Asia Development Company of Mukden.

G. H. Howard, vice-president of the General Motors Export Company and Russell G. Jones, assistant manager of the manufacturing department of the General Motors Export Company, were in Shanghai last week on their way from Japan to Singapore. The General Motors Company is erecting large assembling plants in Osaka, Japan and Singapore.

A. M. A. Evans, manager of the Inshallah Dairy and Stock Company of Shanghai has imported from Seattle, a herd of ten Holstein cows, the cows coming from the famous Carnation Milk Farm near Seattle. Mr. Evans now has 60 pedigreed cows in his herd at Shanghai. The cows were shipped to Shanghai on the President Jefferson of the Admiral Oriental Line.

C. Herbert Webb, for several years prior to 1924 editor of *The China Press*, Shanghai, died at the Shanghai General Hospital on Wednesday, Dec. 15, his death being due to 'flu.' Prior to coming to China, Mr. Webb had experience on

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various newspapers in the United States, particularly in St. Louis, Chicago and in Texas. He is survived by Mrs. Webb and two children in San Francisco.

Wong Sun-tin for several years connected with the *Shanghai Mercury* died on Monday, Dec. 20.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G, Denham of the Standard Oil Company have returned from a trip to America.

Raymond C. Mackay, manager of L. C. Gillespie and Sons of Hankow has returned to China from a business trip to America.

Dr. Herman C. R. Liu, member of the Committee of the Chinese Y. M. C. A., has returned to Shanghai from a trip to the United States.

Kemble Elliott has resigned as General Manager of the Midland Packing Company of Shanghai and H. C. Pond has been appointed to the position.

The American Consulate-General at Shanghai will be closed to public business on Saturday, Dec. 25 and Monday, Dec. 27 on account of the Christmas holidays.

Some 300 Chinese coolies which had been conscripted by the Fengtien forces and were being transported on open cars to the town of Pingtichuan, Manchuria, were frozen to death, according to a report published in the Peking newspapers.

M. Nodaira, manager of the Japanese firm, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha of Shanghai. died at Calcutta, India on Dec. 18. Mr. and Mrs. Nodaira departed from Shanghai last October on a trip around the world. Mr. Nodaira's death was due to malarial fever.

The Chinese Government, according to *Reuters* report from London dated Dec. 20 has agreed to pay up China's arrears to the League of Nations, amounting to $1,000,000, providing the Powers will agree to a surtax of 1½ percent on the Customs revenues.

A water-color drawing by Mei Lang-fan, famous Chinese actor, was sold at auction for the sum of $1,750, the auction taking place at a tea dance given at the Carlton Cafe on Sunday, Dec. 19 by the Y's Men's Club of Shanghai. The money will be used in connection with a fund now being raised for the purpose of establishing a clinic for Chinese babies in the Chinese city, Shanghai.

The prizes offered by the Chinese American Book Publishing Co. for their annual essay contest have been awarded as follows: 1st, Miss Iris Louise Mottu, 418 Dixwell Road; 2nd Miss Constance Lent, 35 Temple Lane; and 3rd-Miss Irene Immerman, 142 Bubbling Well Road. An addi,' tional prize has been awarded to Miss Wilhelmina Brandt. 1 Yee Kwan Road, off Kiangwan Road.

The Belgian Government has definitely decided to refer the question of China's abrogation of the Sino-Belgian Treaty to the Hague Court, according to a *Reuter* dispatch from Brussels on Dec. 16. The news report quoted M. Vandervelde, Belgian foreign minister as stating that Belgium had no political ambitions in China, but merely desired to determine the legal phases of the question.

W. A. Chapman, former clerk of the U. S. Court for China, who was arrested in Seattle several weeks ago, charged with embezzling funds from the U. S. Court, was returned to Shanghai on Friday, Dec. 17 for trial. Mr, Chapman will be prosecuted by Dr. George Sellett, District Attorney. The maximum penalty for the offense, according to Dr. Sellett, is ten years imprisonment.

An action brought by Samuel S. Wong against Andersen, Meyer and Company to recover the sum of $11,592 alleged to be the value of 15 tons of copper ingots, was dismissed by Judge Milton D. Purdy in the U. S. Court for China on Thursday, Dec. 17. The case grew out of a deal in Canton in May, 1925 wherein Andersen, Meyer and Company sold a quantity of copper to the Kwangtung Arsenal.

An interesting sidelight on the present conferences between the British Minister, Miles W. Lampson and Eugene Chen, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Canton Nationalist Government at Hankow is provided in the fact that when Mr. Lampson was in China before as Acting First Secretary at the British Legation in Peking, Mr. Chen was editor of the Peking Gazette, a Chinese paper published in the Chinese and English languages in the Chinese Capital.

A Chinese Fashion Show, under the auspices of the "Y's Men's Club of Shanghai at the Embassy Theater on the evenings of Dec. 16 and 17 attracted large crowds and realized a considerable sum of money for the proposed clinic for Chinese babies which is to be started in Shanghai. The program included in addition to an exhibition of Chinese costumes, ancient and modern, a number of other features such as acrobatics, special music and a play.

According to Lew G. Kay, Chinese Vice-Consul in Seattle, who is quoted in *Brush Marks*, a publication of the Seattle office of the Admiral Oriental Line, "There is no war in China at the present time, and China is not in the least flattered by the stories in the American press which refer to the present disturbances under the caption of 'war.' The present disturbances in China, if they occurred in any other land, would merely be considered first class riots."

According to report from Canton last week definite plans have now been made whereby the Canton authorities will send troops to the Bias Bay region of Kwangtung Province and eliminate the pirate stronghold which has been in existence there for a number of years. Owing to the closeness of the area to Hongkong, the Canton authorities have asked the Hongkong Government to cooperate in the enterprise by arresting any of the pirates who may cross the bouudary into Hongkong.

R. W. Howe, Canadian, connected with the China Inland Mission was wounded on Dec. 1 at the town of Luchow, Szechuen province, according to a report appearing in the *Shanghai Times*, which stated that Mr. Howe, who was accompanied by N. J. Amos and a Mrs. Sinton, all members of the mission happened to be walking along a street in the city when fighting started between rival Chinese factions. Mr. Howe, who was shot through both thighs is not thought to be in a serious condition.

An action has been started in the United States Court for China by Yang Tseng, former commissioner of foreign affairs at Shanghai against Barnes Moss, American, who formerly represented the Federal Radio and Radio Corporation of America at Peking. Yang Tseng alleges that he has not received payment for services extended in connection with an attempt to obtain a concession from the Peking Government for the construction of American radio stations in China.

British naval forces in China waters are to be considerably strengthened, according to report from London last week, which stated that the Crusier Emerald from the East Indies is on its way to China and that the Enterprise, a sister ship of the Emerald which has been stationed at Singapore, is also on its way to China. In addition the Crusier Caradoc has sailed for China from Malta. The Fourth destroyer

(*Continued on page VI*)

Developments in the China Situation for the Past Week

That Marshal Chang Tso-ling, the Mukden warlord is determined to defend his position north of the Yangtsze was shown last week in the dispatching of troops southward along both the Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow Railways. According to information from Peking, the troops which Chang is sending southward are well equipped and munitioned and are a much better type of soldier than those which the Southern forces have encountered heretofore in the fighting in Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi. Preparations are also being made for munitioning these troops for reliable report from Mukden states that Gen. Frank Sutton, British adviser to Chang Tso-ling, has been placed in charge of both Mukden arsenals which are now running to capacity.

The Shanghai Status

On Monday, Dec. 13, a small force of Southern troops in plain clothes entered Hangchow, capital of Chekiang province and assisted by propagandists who played upon the natural sentiments of the Chekiang people, the city declared its independence of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. But the move was short-lived, for the next day Marshal Sun sent a strong force down the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway which was able to force the Southern troops to evacuate the city. The Southern troops in Chekiang apparently are being commanded by Gen. Chou Feng-chi, who formerly served in Kiangsi under Sun Chuan-fang, but who has now transferred his affections to the South. As the situation now stands, Hangchow is being held by native Chekiang troops loyal to Sun Chuan-fang, but the Southern troops are encamped near the city, apparently awaiting reinforcements and instructions from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the Southern leader who is still in Kiukiang, Kiangsi province. A considerable force of Shantung troops under the command of Sun Chuan-fang, previously stationed at Hsuchowfu, in northern Kiangsu, has now been moved down to the Shanghai district and are stationed along the railway between Nanking and Sungkiang, the latter city being located on the border of Kiangsu and Chekiang about 20 miles southward of Shanghai. Latest reports have it that Gen. Chang Chung-chang, tupan of Shantung, has now transferred his base from Tsinanfu to Nanking and will protect the railway from Hsuchowfu to Nanking and possibly to Shanghai, while Sun Chuan-fang will control the situation in the Shanghai district and in Chekiang.

Gen Yang Sen

The Honan Muddle

While Marshal Chang Tso-ling has turned over the defense of the Lower Yangtsze area to Generals Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang, the situation is not yet clear on the other front, where Wu Pei-fu is still a factor owing to the fact that the Fengtien leaders have not as yet been able to work out a scheme of cooperating with Wu, or to dislodge him completely. The forces which Chang Tso-ling is sending southward along the Peking-Hankow Railway are being commanded by Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, son of the Mukden warlord, but apparently none of these troops have actually entered Honan, being for the present mobilized on the Chihli-Honan border. The Honan situation is complicated not only by the uncertain attitude of Wu Pei-fu, but also by the equally uncertain attitude of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, the so-called 'model' governor of Shansi. Marshal Chang Tso-ling's efforts to bring the Shansi governor into line were indicated in the report that Gen. Yen had been appointed vice-commander of the 'Ankuochun' or National Salvation Army, headed by Chang Tso-ling, but despite this, other reports have it that Gen. Yen's forces in northern Shansi are showing considerable friendliness toward the forces of the Kuominchun, or 'Christian General's forces which are now in occupation of all of Shensi and are advancing into Honan from the West. That Marshal Wu Pei-fu may be entirely squeezed out shortly is an active possibility, in which case Chang Tso-ling and the 'Christian General, Feng Yu-hsiang will be brought face to face in Honan province. Some observers think that the decisive battle between the Kuomintang-Kuominchun combination or as they are popularly styled, the 'Nationalist Forces' and Chang Tso-ling will be fought in Honan rather than in the Lower Yangtsze area, the reason for this being that if Chang Tso-ling is defeated in Honan, the Nationalist forces will advance eastward toward the coast along the Lung-Hai Railway, thus forcing Generals Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang to withdraw from Kiangsu and Chekiang.

Gen Yang Sen Defeated

Gen. Yang Sen, the Szechuen militarist who has caused so much trouble for foreign shipping on the Upper Yangtsze and who was responsible for the Wanhsien involving the deaths of seven British naval officers and several hundred Chinese, was defeated in a major engagement with the Southern forces at the town of Shasi on the Yangtsze which is about located two hundred miles west of Hankow. It seems that Gen. Yang Sen had previously announced his intentions of switching over to the Southern side, but apparently was not able to come to terms with the Southern leaders. As a result, Gen. Yang Sen began advancing down the Yangtsze toward Hankow. But he was defeated at Shasi and as a result further complications developed for foreign shipping for Gen. Yang immediately commandeered all of the American and British cargo boats for the purpose of transporting his troops back to Szechuen. However, he apparently was frustrated in this for the British and American gunboats were on the job and forced him to relinquish ships. As a result of Yang Sen's defeat a reign of terror has developed in the towns of Shasi, Ichang and elsewhere for Yang's soldiers immediately turned bandit and proceeded to loot Chinese and foreign properties.

The Labor Problem at Hankow and Canton

Labor disturbances in China have practically become synonomous with Cantonese control, the reason for this being due to the fact that Canton has been able to win her victories over the Northerners largely on account of the propaganda among the laboring classes. Since labor or social reform was always an important phase of the doctrines of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the incentive in that direction has become even stronger since his death, and especially since the Kuomintang has linked up with the Soviet. The method of campaign seems to be that a force of professional labor agitators always precedes the Kuomintang military forces and paves the way for Kuomintang occupation by promising the laborers higher wages and improved working conditions just as soon as the Kuomintang comes into power. Then after the Kuomintang comes in the laborers are encouraged to organize and strike for betterment of conditions. Owing to the uneducated character of Chinese laborers, who really constitute the bulk of the population, libertv usually runs to license, so that a state of anarchy often results. Something approaching this has prevailed at Hankow since the Kuomintang occupation, the chief trouble being due apparently to the fact that the newly formed labor unions have fallen into the control of unscrupulous agitators bent upon doing all damage possible.

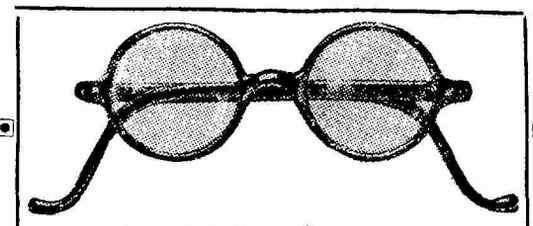
That this situation has become embarassing to the Kuomintang itself, was indicated in news from Canton last week to the effect that the Kwangtung provincial government had finally announced regulation for the control of labor agitations, the enforcement of arbitration, and the prohibition of strikes and lockouts, prohibition of labor parades and so on. This naturally has raised a storm in labor circles the responsibility for the new regulations being laid at the door of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Elsewhere in this number of *The Review* is an article by Charles Dailey, written from Hankow, who declares that the Kuomintang officials in many cases are powerless to control the labor unions which the Kuomintang and Soviet officials have created. Perhaps this points the way for the ultimate control of militarism in China, for undoubtedly the Chinese merchants and bankers have demonstrated their inability to control the militarists, while the labor unions in many instances have demonstrated their ability to bring the militarists and everybody else to book. There can be no questioning the fact that Chinese laborers are now coming into their own, the chief question being not when, but where they will stop.

From the Chinese Press

December 16.—Marshal Chang Tso-ling announces that he will proceed to Peking shortly to reorganize the Government—Marshal Wu Pei-fu may proceed to Loyang owing to the advance of the Kuominchun forces on Shenchow, Marshal Wu's present headquarters—Serious disturbances develop in Shasi owing to defeat of Yang Sen's forces by Kuomintang forces, Yang Sen seizing American and British cargo boats in order to move forces up river to Ichang—Many Chinese bankers and exchange brokers reported leaving Hankow for Shanghai owing to disturbed situation—Under officers of Tang Sheng-chih's forces reported discontented owing to interference of General Chiang Kai-shek in Hupeh—N. K. K. steamer Taihsiang Maru fired upon by Chinese troops at Grand Point near Ichang—Fengtien authorities inclined to reopen Sino-Russian negotiations owing to Chang Tso-ling's fear that Russians may begin negotiations with Cantonese at Hankow—Waichiaopu asks Powers to continue Famine Relief Tax on Customs receipts, China intending to use the money to pay her defaulted obligations to the League of Nations and also to pay expenses of Chinese legations and consulates abroad—British, French and Japanese Ministers at Peking protest to Peking Government regarding the actions of Kiangsu authorities in witholding salt revenues—Southern Government in Hankow will establish Ministry of Finance in the Nanyang Tobacco Building but arrangements not yet completed for organizing other ministries such as Justice and Communications—T. V. Soong, finance minister of Southern Government asks Chen Kung-peh of Kiangsi to come to Hankow to assist in organizing the new Central Bank of China—Serious banditry develops in Fukien owing to defeat of 48,000 Northern troops which are now wandering about province—Southern troops in plain clothes enter Hangchow, Chekiang province and stage coup d'etate, as result of which the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway line is cut near Hangchow—Southern forces in Chekiang commanded by Gen. Chou Feng-chi while Northern troops in Shanghai district will be controlled by Gen. Meng Chao-yueh—Northern forces entrenching in vicinity of Sungkiang on Kiangsu-Chekiang border.

December 17.—Revolutionary army at Canton announces scheme to recruit Chinese women for propaganda purposes in Chekiang province—Situation continues uncertain in Chekiang province following independence declaration, number of Southern troops in Hangchow reported at 16,000—Now rumored that Liang Shih-yi may accept premiership in Peking Government and attempt to form new Cabinet, in which Wellington Koo will be retained as Minister of foreign affairs—Headquarters of 17th Fengtien army moved to Paotingfu—Street cleaners and fire brigades in Hankow organize union and submit demands for improved working conditions in British and Japanese Concessions—Gen. Chang Chung-chang organizes an artillery brigade for Pukow front and dispatches heavy artillery to south—Heilungkiang 8th division commanded by Gen. Yu Chihshan ordered southward into Northern Chihli province—Southern Nationalist Government notifies Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking that Nationalist Government must be consulted on diplomatic affairs affecting the South—Pan Fu, Minister of Finance at Peking announces new scheme of paper currency as means of raising military funds—Ankuochun Army at Tientsin announces scheme to recruit force of Chinese women as propagandists—Chinese Government at Peking notifies Powers of desire to reopen the Tariff Conference.

December 18.—Japanese settle differences with Hankow labor unions regarding wages, but laborers in Wuchang stage anti-British demonstration—Chang Chung-chang departs from Tsinanfu for Nanking and sends large force to Nanking including Russian "White" Mercenaries, armored cars, tanks, heavy artillery—Gen. Liu Tsung-hua, recently defeated in Shensi by Feng Yu-hsiang reaches Tsinanfu for conference with Chang Chung-chang—Ho Tun-lin, former Minister of Finance leaves Peking for Shanghai—Gen. Fan Chung-hsiu, Kuominchun leader penetrates into Honan working in cooperation with Tang Sun-tse in Hupeh and Feng Yu-hsiang in Shensi—Wu Pei-fu plans evacuation of Chengchow and removal of headquarters to Loyang owing to menace of Christian General—Rapid change takes place in Chekiang, Gen. Chou Feng-chi's troops evacuating Hangchow in the face of a larger force of Sun Chuan-fang's forces which reoccupy city; Sun Chuan-fang mobilized all railway cars and engines at Shanghai for troops and munition transport—Kwangtung provincial government announces new labor control regulations prohibiting labor leaders from making arrests; from staging demonstrations or carrying weapons; from closing up factories or shops and also prohibiting factory-owners from closing shops and prohibiting labor



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39-209

In the United States Court for China

FRANK A. CRAMPTON, Plaintiff,
vs
RUTH CRAMPTON, Defendant.

Cause No. 2873
Civil No. 1169
SUMMONS
Filed at Shanghai, China.

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the petition in the above entitled action upon the defendant

RUTH CRAMPTON.

and to notify her to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file her written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE MILTON D. PURDY, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Nov. 24, 1926.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

39-210

HANKOW HERALD

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confiscation of articles or shops; report charges dominance of labor unions by bad characters—Waichiaopu sends Powers Note that no objection will be made to customs revaluation conference at Shanghai providing tariff conference is reopened as soon as possible.

December 19.—Japanese N. K. K. line announces suspension of service between Hankow and Upper Yangtsze Ports, owing to disturbances in the vicinity of Shasi and Ichang—Routed Fukien troops of Gen. Chow Yin-jen, arrive at Wenchow, Chekiang, causing disturbances and forcing Japanese to send destroyer there for protecting Japanese residents—Feng Yu-hsiang troops enter Shenchow in Honan—Chinese merchants in Hankow inform Nationalist Government officials that unless labor disturbances stop, that the Hankow merchants will declare a boycott; series of strikes interfere with Jardine steamers, electric light plant, street cleaners, etc.—Pan Fu, Minister of Finance at Peking announces plans to levy customs surtaxes on all imported goods in Manchuria and other provinces controlled by Fengtien forces--Labor interests in Canton strongly protest against attempt of Kwangtung officials to stop labor agitations, charging Gen. Chiang Kai-shek with responsibility for the recent restrictions—Bank clerks in Canton who were on strike for more than a month return to work following acceptance of 90 percent of the strikers demands by the banks—Wellington Koo Cabinet issues another circular telegram of resignation, this being the third—Gen. Chang Chung-chang of Shantung arrives in Nanking for conference with Sun Chuan-fang—Chang Tso-ling remains in Tientsin for interview with Gen. Yang Yu-ting and British Minister, Mr. Lampson before going to Peking—Hupeh provincial administration decides to float two loans, one for $20,000,000 and the other for $15,000,000 part of which is to be used for the extablishment of a new provincial bank and for the establishment of a new Central Bank of China—Chinese *Kuo Wen* Agency reports that Diplomatic Body has told Chang Tso-ling that China may increase the tariff to 25 percent immediately-Strong opposition still exists in Peking to a renewal of the contracts of the Great Northern and Eastern Extension cable companies—Kuomintang officials in Hankow, following conference on financial situation decide to organize a new Central Bank of China for the purpose of coordinating taxes and revenues and currencies—13th regiment under Gen. Lu Hsiang-ting moved from Nanking to Kashing and three armored cars belonging to Gen. Chen Yi have been brought to Shanghai for troop movements—Rumored that Sun Chuan-fang will leave Nanking situation to Chang Chung-chang while Sun Chuan-fang will handle the Chekiang situation exclusively—Gen. Ho Ying-chin commander of Nationalist forces enters Foochow and receives welcome from public—Japanese *Toho* Agency reports that Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-ling have come to definite arrangement for cooperation—Important meeting of Diplomatic Corps held in Peking at which British Charge d'Affairs was reported as having presented a plan for adopting new customs tax proposals of Canton Government, leading to belief that British Government has decided on course of action in respect to dealing with Cantonese.

December 20.—Owing to reports that the Shansi troops in the Suiyuan and Taitung regions taking a conciliatory attitude toward the Kuominchun troops under Feng Yu-hsiang, Marshal Chang Tso-ling has sent Gen. Han Lin-chun to the district to investigate the situatioe—In view of the departure of Gen. Tan Yen-kai for Wuchang, the entire headquarters of the 2nd Kuomintang Army has also departed for Wuchang—Following the departure of General Tan Yen-kai from Canton for Wuchang, and also the departure of Chang Ching-kiang, a movement has been started to induce Wang Ching-wei to return to Canton—Kuomintang Central Committee at Hankow decides to appropriate the sum of $200,000 for the purpose of constructing road from Shaokwan, Kwangtung province to Kanchow, Kiangsi; also decided to begin work on improving communications in Hankow and Wuchang-New provincial government of Hupeh will consist of five bureaux, civil affairs, finances, reconstruction, education and secretariat—Employes of banks in Hankow present demands for better pay and improved working conditions; municipal laborers in Hankow French concession strike; Standard Oil Company promises to pay half of salaries while laborers are on sick leave and workers resume work—Kuomintang forces order three regiments under Gen. Chiang Sze-chi to Shuihsien, near Honan border—*Kuo Wen* Agency reports Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's plans as follows (1) organization of drive on Hangchow and Shanghai (2) restore the fort at Hukow, near Kiukiang to the Southerners (3) concentrate fresh army of 60,000 men for protection of Kiangsi against Fengtien—Fresh

(*Continued on page VI*)

New Books of Interest in the Far East

A Book on Bridge

So They Played Bridge—And How! By Hugh Tuite; Simon and Schuster New York G. $1.50.

This is an unusual and extremely interesting book. "Real" people play the game, and the novice has the opportunity of seeing them bid—watching the play, and listening to the advice offered by the author on how the hands *should* have been played. There are most informing chapters on the glitter of honors, on bottling up aces, the penalties of ignoring a partner's suit, the real value of trumps, and the informatory pass. If one has a doubt as to what any of these rules may be, then it is for that person that the author has prepared this sound and human volume. In not only painless but even delightful fashion one may improve his (or her) game by spending an occasional hour with Mr. Tuite's Bridge players.

Hazel MacNair

Kipling and the Debts

Debits and Credits By Rudyard Kipling; MacMillan & Co., London, 1926

This is a volume of mixed merits as it is one of mixed literary styles: Part is fiction, part near-fiction, part is poetry, and part near-poetry, to add the measure to heaping, there is a dash of drama in the form of scenes from *Gow's Watch*. Those who are fond of Mr. Kipling—and there are few who do not like him in part—will hasten to add this volume to their set, but they will read the mixture herein contained with conflicting emotions. There are fourteen short stories and sketches, and eighteen original or translated poems. Among the latter the most charming is *Jane's Marriage* and the most regrettable *The Vineyard* which is nothing short of scurrilous. For the sake of his past reputation Mr. Kipling's friends should have prevented the publication of this "poem." At his best Mr. Kipling is so good—as, for example, in *A Madonna of the Trenches*, that one can almost (but not quite) forgive his worst. Admirers of *Stalky* will find two stories dealing with him in Debits and Credits.

H. F. MacNair,

American Import Procedure

Principles of Importing; by Wayne E. Butterbaugh-Professor of Transportation, College of Business Administration, Syracuse University. D. Appleton and Company, New York

In compiling and explaining in an interesting and instructive manner the multitude of details making up the consummation of an import transaction, Professor Butterbaugh has presented in his book "Principles of Importing" a valuable addition to the existing supply of published information on this subject, which, as the author points out, has been neglected by writers in favor of the subject of export trade. Besides being a valuable addition to the library of anyone engaged in importing, it is an excellent handbook for the use of students of foreign trade.

Not only is the organization of an import house given very thorough treatment, but methods of purchasing goods abroad, shipping, documentation, customs procedure, freight forwarding and marketing are treated in turn, and sample forms are shown covering practically every detail of a complete transaction.

The book is a very comprehensive treatment of its subject from the point of view of the American import house, and has valuable appendices of abbreviations and terms, and an interesting bibliography which is an excellent guide to those who wish to follow further any branch of this subject.

H. C. G.

Tibet The Land of Mystery

Tibetan Tales By W. R. S. Ralston; London: George Routledge & Sons Ltd New York: E. P. Dutton & Co,

Tibet is a land of mystery, and there are conjectures current about the land and its people. According to some authorities the lamasarais of Tibet contain literary treasures on religion and philosophy the like of which is to be found in no other place in the world. The facts are however that the Tibetans are not men of originality, and being cut off from the world they are full of superstitions, black magic and are filthy. It is not understood why the Masters of Tibet do not teach elementary sanitation to the people. The reviewer who has been in some parts of Tibet and seen the famous lake Mansarover and the Kailash Peak, found nothing remarkable in the people. The black caps, and the yellow caps (two classes of the lamas) are in many cases criminals, and highly immoral. Practically all the religious literature found in Tibet has been imported from India.

Buddhism reached Tibet from India in the reign of Srongtsan Gampo who was born in 617 A. D. and died in 698. One of his wives, who came from Nepaul, initiated him into the religion of Shakyamuni, favoured the propagation of the Indian religion, and even to-day she is worshipped in Tibet as a goddess (Tara).

The highly moral teachings of the Buddha have lost their real beauty and have become mixed up with the Tibetan superstition and ignorance with the result that the Buddhism of Tibet is as far removed from the Buddhism of Nagarjuna, or Vimalkirti as the religion of the Romans from Christianity.

The fifty tales contained in this book are purely Indian, Some of them are very charming and many quite interesting. The most touching tale is the story of Prince Sudhana who gave up all he possessed, and lived in the utmost poverty, following the example of his great Teacher, Shkyamuni. The tale of Prince Jivaka shows the proficiency in the science of medicine acquired by the Indians in that remote period.

All the tales touch upon the doctrine of transmigration of the soul and the law of Karma. Buddha did not teach reincarnation, but transmigration. The virtues of renunciation and purity of the heart are beautifully interwoven in the fabric of these tales. Some passages are of considerable poetic merits and remind the reviewer of the passages from Kalidas and Dandi.

These tales are not only highly amusing, but also elevating. Some of these tales are found in Chinese in the Hardoon edition of the Buddhist Suttras. Students of Theosophy will find the book very useful.

H. P. Shastri

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CHINESE FANTASTICS

BY THOMAS STEEP

No book on China is more widely read. The chapters treat of queues, pagodas, pidgin-English; of the life of ricksha coolies, beggars, pirates, actors demoted princes; of superstitions about dragons, foxes and ghosts; of jade, fans, bamboos, gold fishes and pigeons with whistles on their tails. The Empress Dowager, who ruled China for fifty years, is described in a chapter on "The Woman that Henpecked a Nation," which tells of her life in the Forbidden City. The book abounds in glimpses of junks on the Yangtsze, of the Chinese theatre and of life in Peking, Shanghai and Hongkong.

N.Y. Times; "Everything odd and amusing in Chinese life gets into Mr. Steep's net. He has the ability to evoke images in the minds of his readers."

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Closing Rates—December 22

Market Closed: Firm Business Done 1,400,000

December 22, 1926 Average 1925

STOCK	LATEST	HIGH	LOW
American Telephone & Tel. Co.	149⅛	145	130⅝
American Tobacco (Class B)	123½	119½	84½
Anaconda Copper	48¾	53¼	35¼
Baldwin Locomotive	162	146	107
Bethlehem Steel (Ord)	48⅛	53½	37
General Motors (Common)	151⅜	149¾	64⅛
Liggett & Meyers (Class B)	99¼	89⅞	55½
Pennsylvania Railroad	56⅞	55⅜	42½
Tobacco Products	109⅛	101¾	70
Tobacco Products (Class A)	115	110⅜	93⅛
United States Rubber Co.	62⅛	97¼	33½
Du Pont de Nemours (Common)	170	271¼	134¼
Packard Motor Car Co.	35⅞	48½	15
British—American Tobacco (Common)	23½	28½	24¼
Union Pacific R R	163¾	153¼	133¼
U. S. Steel	157⅛	139¼	112⅜
Anglo American Oil (Voting Shares)	19¾	26⅜	17⅛
British American Oil	83	47½	38
Phillips Petroleum	55¾	47⅛	36¼
Imperial Oil	37½	134¾	27¼
International Petroleum	32½	35⅜	22⅛
Continental Oil	20	31⅛	21⅞
Standard Oil of Calif	59¼	67¼	51½
" " Indiana	67¾	70¾	59½
" " New Jersey	38¼	47½	38⅜
" " New York	33	48⅜	40

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American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Dec. 9th.	Sale Price Dec. 16th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Dec. 16th.
Szecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	106 / 105		7.55
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	99½	99¾	7.55
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov 1, 1942	100⅞	101	6.90
Argentine Government Ser. "A".....	6	Sept. 1, 1957	99	98¼	6.10
German Governments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1949	106½	106¾	6.45
Kingdom of Norway S. F. Loan.....	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101⅞	101¾	5.85
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7%	Sept. 15, 1950	101¼	101¼	6.90
Can. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock.....	4	Perpetual	84½	84⅞	4.71
Belgian Government S. F. Loan.....	6	Jan. 1, 1955	91¾	92	6.65
Andes Copper Mining Co. Debentures.....	7	Jan. 1, 1943	107½	109	6.10
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan. 15, 1940	103½	104¼	6.60
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb. 1. 1945	102	101⅞	6.80
Cuban Northern R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan....	6	July 1, 1966	99½	99½	6.05
Dodge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	95⅝	95⅞	6.50
Republic of Haiti.....	6	Oct. 1, 1952	98½	98½	6.10
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan..	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	105	105	7.00
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	92⅛	93¼	7.60

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These quotations are subject to confirmation by the National City Company of New York.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, Dec. 22, 1926

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The price of Bar Silver in London has declined ¼d. ready and $\frac{1}{16}$d. forward during the past week, today's quotation is 24 $\frac{9}{16}$d. ready and forward. During the same period the official T/T rate on London has fallen to 24¾d. The exchange market has ruled extremely quiet with still very little merchant business doing, and no special feature characterises it. A steady tone prevails at the close and there are sellers of Gold currencies as follows:—Sterling T/T 2/5 $\frac{3}{16}$d., G. $ 59 and Yen 82⅝.

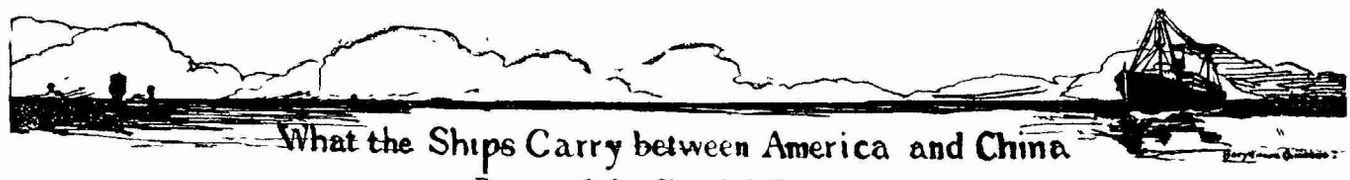
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 71,830,000 a decrease of Tls. 2,021,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 72,760,000 an increase of $ 1,190,000
Estimated value Tls.124,217,000 as against Tls.102,080,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Nov.	Thursday Dec. 16	Friday Dec. 17	Saturday Dec 18	Mon. Dec. 20	Tues. Dec.21	Wednesday Dec. 22
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/4.894	2/5 2/4 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2/5 $\frac{1}{16}$	2/4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2/4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2/4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2/4 $\frac{3}{4}$	2/4 $\frac{3}{4}$
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/4 $\frac{13}{16}$	2/4 $\frac{13}{16}$	2/4 $\frac{13}{16}$	2/4 $\frac{13}{16}$	2/4 $\frac{13}{16}$	2/4 $\frac{13}{16}$
4 m/s ,,	—	2/5 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2/5	2/5	2/5	2/5	2/5	2/5
T/T India	161 615	162 $\frac{3}{4}$ 161 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{4}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	160 $\frac{3}{4}$	160 $\frac{1}{4}$
T/T France	1,724 423	1465 1455	1450	1450	1455	1435	1450
T/T N. Y.	58.288	58 $\frac{3}{8}$ 58 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$	58 $\frac{1}{4}$
T/T Hong	80.394	81 $\frac{1}{4}$ 81 $\frac{1}{4}$	81 $\frac{3}{8}$	81 $\frac{3}{8}$	81 $\frac{3}{8}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	81
T/T Japan	83.990	83 $\frac{1}{2}$ 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ 145 $\frac{1}{2}$	84	84	84	84	84
T/T Batavia	145.067	144 $\frac{1}{4}$	144 $\frac{1}{4}$	144 $\frac{1}{4}$	144 $\frac{1}{4}$	144 $\frac{1}{2}$	144 $\frac{1}{4}$
T/T Straits	96.500	96 97	97	97	97	97	97
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/6.894	2/7 2/6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2/6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2/6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2/6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2/6 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/7 $\frac{1}{4}$ 2 7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7	2/7
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/7.207	2/7 $\frac{3}{16}$ 2/7 $\frac{1}{16}$	2/7 $\frac{1}{16}$	2/7 $\frac{1}{16}$	2/7 $\frac{1}{16}$	2/7 $\frac{1}{16}$	2/7 $\frac{1}{16}$
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A	1.861.154	1595	1580	1580	1585	1565	1580
4 m/s N. Y. Lc.	61.788	1585 62 61 $\frac{3}{4}$	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	61 $\frac{3}{4}$	61 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 m/s ,, Dacs	—	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ 62 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$

†Based on Daily Official quotation higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	Dec. 16	Dec. 17	Dec. 18	Dec. 20	Dec. 21	Dec. 22
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	24 $\frac{5}{8}$	24 $\frac{13}{16}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{11}{16}$	24 $\frac{5}{8}$	24 $\frac{11}{16}$
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.53 $\frac{1}{2}$	G. $ 53 $\frac{3}{4}$	G. $.53 $\frac{1}{2}$	G. $ 53 $\frac{3}{8}$	G. $.53 $\frac{1}{4}$	G. $ 53
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	401 00	400 80	401 00	401 70	402 00	402 30
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00	111 00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	74.55	74.55	74.375	74.3125	74.225	73.80
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	T/T 121.
Bank of France rate of discount	6 $\frac{1}{2}$%	New York on London	T/T 485 $\frac{1}{16}$
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 $\frac{9}{16}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 $\frac{7}{8}$
,, 4 ,,	4 $\frac{9}{16}$%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/11 $\frac{1}{8}$
,, 6 ,,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 $\frac{1}{16}$



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.27 Gosquall d$1

Calulu, November 20.
from Manila.

Alcohol	Galls.	34,000

President Taft, November 22.
from U. S. A.

Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	248
Almonds	,,	9
Apples, Fresh	,,	11
Barley	,,	757
Canned Asparagus	,,	6
,, Fruits	,,	142
Cotton, Raw. Bls 1,516	,,	5,606
Fruits, Preserved	,,	12
Grease	,,	38
Leather, Patent	,,	3
,, Sole	,,	290
Milk, Condensed	,,	1,546
Nuts	,,	28
Paints, Unclassed	,,	4
Paper, Printing	,,	1,378
Peas	,,	7
Prunes, Dried	,,	36
Raisins	,,	14
Sharks' Fins, not Prepared	,,	4
Sugar, Cube	,,	15
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,423
,, Prepared	,,	5
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	27,404
Paints, Unclassed	,,	200
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	69,300
Motor-cars	,,	1
Shoes	Pairs.	157
Canned Fish	Doz.	204
,, Fruits	,,	99
,, Meats	,,	648
,, Vegetables	,,	181
Coffee, in Tins	,,	31
Cigarettes	Mille	1,190
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	809,560

Bowes Castle, November 22.
From U. S. A.

Cotton Drills, Yarn-dyed	Yds.	1,668
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	Pls.	633
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	281
Wire Gauze	,,	21
Cheese	,,	5
Dextrine	,,	229
Flour, Corn	,,	161
Packing, India-rubber	,,	19
Petrolatum,	,,	279
Sugar of Milk	,,	101
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	4,570
Machines, Sewing	Pcs.	2
Typewriters	,,	33
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	478
Turpentine, Vegetable	,,	92

From Manila.

Alcohol, Rectified	Galls.	24,000
Timber:		
Hardwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup.ft.	62,218

President Jackson, Nov. 23.
from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw. Bls. 500	*Pls.*	1,860
Apples, Fresh	,,	2,498
Cheese	,,	52
Flour, Wheat	,,	37
Hams and Bacon	,,	21
Leather, Patent	,,	13
Milk, Condensed	,,	794
,, Evaporated	,,	831
Potatoes Fresh	,,	37
Bedsteads, Iron	Pcs.	494
Motor-cars	,,	40
Motor-trucks	,,	6
Canned Flour	Doz.	390
,, Salmons	,,	40
,, Goods, Unclassed	,,	70
Cigarettes	Mille	30,000
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	10,026

Titan, November 23.
From U. S. A.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	81
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	455
Iron Nails, Cut	,,	270
,, Tubes	,,	35
Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	275
Wire Shorts	,,	308
Tubes	,,	853
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	3,074
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,882
,, Prepared	,,	7
,, ,, in Tins	,,	2
Twine	,,	5
Hosiery	*Doz.*	240
Cigarettes	*Mille*	71,250
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	31,449

Yokohama Maru, Nov. 23.
from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw Bls. 1,749	Pls.	6,411

From Vancouver.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	487
Motor-cars	Pcs.	9

President Pierce, November 24.
From Philippine Islands.

Bicho de Mar:		
Black, not Spiked	Pls.	93
White	,,	126
Betelnut Husk, Dried	,,	99
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	62
Cigars	Mille	300
Brandy	Doz.	65
Port Wine	,,	35
Sherry	,,	80
Brandy	Galls.	110
Still Wine	,,	110

Norway Maru, November 24.
from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw. Bls. 3,225	Pls.	10,606

Oakridge November 24.
From U. S. A.

Timber:		
Softwood, Rough Hewn	Sup ft	937,612

Pawlet, November 24.
From U. S. A.

Gasoline, Mineral in Cases	Galls.	1,000
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	,,	201,060
Turpentine, Mineral	,,	833

Yokohama Maru, November 25.
To Seattle.

Oil, Wood	Pls.	5,258
Eggs, Fresh	Pcs.	9,600

Maya Maru, November 25.
from U. S. A.

Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	1,680

Steelage, November 26.
from U. S. A.

Leadfoil and Tinfoil	Pls.	18
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	7,928
Cigarettes	*Mille*	73,500

Dryden, November 26.
from U. S. A.

Iron Hoops,	Pls.	154
Iron Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	422
Steel, Bamboo	,,	2,882
Cotton, Raw Bls. 1,200	,,	4,268
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	591
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,430

Ryujin Maru, November 26.
from U. S. A.

Wheat	Pls.	116,190

Norway Maru, November 26.
To San Francisco.

Cotton Yarn, Waste	Pls.	201
,, Rags, Old	,,	2,009
Scrap, Gunny, Old	,,	802

To New York.

Skins, Sheep, Tanned	Pcs.	2,000

West Kader, November 27.
from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	15
Timber:		
Softwood Logs	Sup. ft.	813,265
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup ft.	356,967
Softwood, Merchantable	,,	35,919

President Madison, November 27.
From Manila.

Rope	Pls.	70
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	97
Cigars	*Mille*	360

Invincible, November 27.
from U. S. A.

otton, Raw. Bls. 953	Pls.	3,564
Leadfoil and Tinfoil Mixture	,,	1,039
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	82
Wax, Paraffin	,,	3,264
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	8,391
,, Kerosene, in Cases	,,	682,860
Turpentine, Vegetable	,,	333

West Kader, November. 29.
To Manila.

Hams	Pls.	60

President Hayes, December 2.
To Manila.

Carpets	Pcs.	55

To White Hall.

Silk Cocoons, Domestic, Pierced:		
Other Ports	Bls. 9 Pls.	26,47

To New Bedford.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai	Bls. 8 Pls.	25.69
Other Ports	,, 85 ,,	305.37

To Boston.

Egg Albumen, Moist	Pls.	160
,, Whole Dried	,,	47
,, ,, Moist	,,	608

To Detroit.

Carpets	Pcs.	34

To New York.

Antimony Regulus	Pls.	2,100
Bristles, Assorted	,,	214
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	99
,, ,, Moist	,,	46
,, Whole, Moist	,,	600
,, ,, Dried	,,	234
,, Yolk, Moist	,,	530
Feathers, Duck	,,	98
Hides, Buffalo	,,	151
Intestines, Pigs', Salted,	,,	20
Tungsten Ore	,,	840
Carpets	Pcs.	41

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—Hardly any change transpired in the rates since the issue of our last report, and although comparatively little business was consummated with the mills, and notwithstanding the continued depression in the yarn circles, prices for the local staple at the close remain on the same level as those prevailing during the previous period, which may be attributed by the slight though encouraging recovery in Mid-Americans on Thursday the 16th., instant. Mills and Speculators appear to be quite undecided as to the future trend of the market, and are therefore holding out for further news regarding the American cotton situation.

From present indications the outlook as it appears today does not warrant expectations of extreme fluctuations, but taking into consideration the current low prices prevailing in Mid-Americans, which to a fair extent influence our markets, we see no reason for a permanent improvement in prices of the local staple in the near future, unless the general political conditions in the country assume a more favourable aspect.

Yarn:—While our market during the early part of the week intimated a weaker tendency, a somewhat firmer undertone ensued at the close, and the net change in prices for the week was insignificant. Business for export has been booked some 6000 to 7000 bales in all counts during the week under review.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling	6.80
American-Middling last reported	6.47
Tone of the market, *Steady*.	

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-Amer.	12.60 Spot.
	12.02 Jan.
	12.28 Mar.
	12.49 May.
	12.69 July.
	12.89 Oct.

Tone of the market:—*Steady*.

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, D./J.	210
Fine Oomra, Dec/Jan	233
Fully Good Broach, A./M.	246
Tone of the market—*Steady*.	

Shanghai Market:—

	Tls.
Tungchow, spot ex wharf	29.60
Shanghai, Spot	28.50
M. Ginned Spot	28.75
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	29.00
Ningpo, Spot, Ex wharf.	28.40

Tone of the market—*Steady*.

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For Sale At

Association Press of China
20 Museum Road, Shanghai

(*Continued from page 110*)

troops being organized in Tsingtao replacing those sent to the Yangtsze front.

December 22.—Gen. Wu Chun-sheng, tupan of Heilungkiang arrives in Peking—Tokyo dispatch states that Russo-Japanese negotiations pertaining to Japanese forestry concessions on Northern Saghalien reach deadlock owing to Russia's attempt to alter 14 articles already agreed upon—Chinese bandits near Hankow who looted Japanese Bone-meal factory and kidnapped the Japanese manager, now demanding $10,000 ransom—T. V. Soong, finance minister of Nationalist Government at Hankow invites local merchants to conference on financial situation; Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander Nationalist Forces warns merchants that new Central Bank notes must be accepted; Borodin makes report to central Kuomintang committee on political situation—Central Kuomintang Committee issues statement that properties recently confiscated in Hankow were those belonging to Northern militarists which had been obtained by illegal means—Chang Soong-yuan appointed superintendent of Customs at Hankow by Kuomintang—Liang Shih-yi refuses to form new Peking cabinet and now rumored Chin Yun-peng may undertake task—Pan Fu and Hsia Jan-hu, minister and vice-minister, respectively of Finance, inform Peking bankers that $24,000,000 in treasury notes are needed, meeting being attended by Liang Shih-yi and Wang Ku-min—Although Chekiang gentry have declared in favor of provincial autonomy, none of the leaders desire to leave Shanghai to take office, the leaders in Shanghai including the following: Tsai Yun-pei, former chancellor of Peking University; Chu Fu-chen, former speaker of Chekiang provincial assembly; Huang Fu, exminister of foreign affairs; Gen. Chang Tsai-yang, former Chekiang civil governor—Chinese motormen and conductors in French Concession go on strike for more wages, tieing up entire service.

December 23.—Japanese *Toho* Agency dispatch from Pekine states that British Government will attempt to put inforcg proposal granting immediately surtaxes being assessed by Canton Government with collection made by Customs staff, and that British may attempt to enforce new measures despite actions of other Powers—Peking Government receives report that Gen. Chang Chung-chang has granted the American Radio Corporation the right to erect a high-power radio station at Pukow on the Yangtsze across the river from Nanking-Japanese Minister Yoshizawa in interview states that Japan will stick to the Washington agreements and that Japan probably will oppose making any changes in customs surtaxes without a meeting of the Customs Conference—Gen. Teng Tien appointed commander of the 8th and 9th Nationalist armies at Hankow by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek—Gen. Chin Yun-peng slated as next premier and will announce 35 points for his new administration; Chang Tso-ling causes reconciliation between Gen. Chin and Pan Fu—Wang Chin-chi Chinese Minister to Belgium coming home to report to Peking on question of Belbium's submission of Sino-Belgian Treat question to Hague—Three ProvinceAssociation at Shanghai hold meeting attended by Tsai Yun-pei, Chu Fu-chen, C. T. Wang, Pao Sze-chieh and others send telegram to Peking opposing 25 percent customs surtaz and issuance of $24,000,000 treasury bonds by Peking Government—*Kuo Wen* Agency states that C. T. Wang while in Hongkong had a conference with Sir Cecil Clementi, Governor, at which Dr. Wang declared that China's friendliness with Russia is based upon the fact that Russia treats China as an equal and that if Great Britain would change her policy, there would be an equal good feeling in China toward British—Marshal Chang Tso-ling, upon his arrival in Peking will issue ad announcement of 15 articles dealing with the conditions of China.

(*Continued from page 107*)

flotilla stationed at Malta will probably be sent to China early in the spring. British naval craft already on the China station include the aircraft carrier, Hermes and the Third destroyer flotilla consisting of nine ships.

According to recent information from Washington, three new American consular officers are shortly to be sent to China. They are James E. McKenna, now at Antwerp, but who is being transferred to Canton; Charles A. Bay, now at Corinto, Nicaragua, who is assigned to Tientsin and Richard P. Butrich, formerly at Guayaquil, Ecuador, now transferred to Hankow. In addition to these changes, word has also been received at the American Consulate-General at Shanghai promoting Howard Bucknell, Jr., and Maxwell Hamilton from "Class 8" to "Class 7" Foreign Service Officers and the appointnemt of T. B. Clark and J. Thomas Hodgens as Vice-Consuls. G. W. Strong, who has been Vice Consul here has resigned and returned to the United States.